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ANNALS, MAY '95

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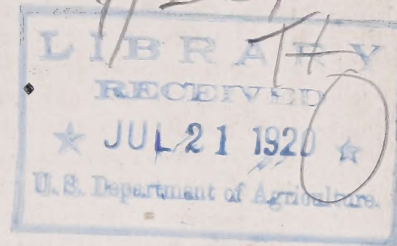
6251 Illustrated

Spring
1895

Descriptive Catalogue

and

Wholesale Prices



Pleasant Valley Nurseries



Arthur F. Collins.

Burlington Co.

Moorestown, N. J.

The San Jose Scale.

It has been reported that the above insect has been circulated from some New Jersey nurseries, which may be true, and perhaps further investigation will show that the pest has also been sent forth from other states.

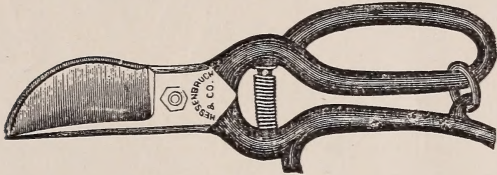
I am pleased to be able to report to my patrons and others that, after a thorough search through my orchards and nurseries, both with the naked eye and the magnifying glass, the San Jose scale in any form has not been found.

The best authorities all agree on the destructiveness of this insect, and on its wonderful powers of production, and that prompt, thorough and determined efforts should at once be taken to eradicate it from all trees upon which it has found a lodgment. A description of it, with the remedy, is given in the New Jersey Experiment Station Bulletin No. 106, which will be furnished to those who enclose a stamp and address for the same.

All fruit growers should examine their trees at once, and if any are affected they should be treated and the pest destroyed before the trees are again in leaf.

Pruning Shears.

I am pleased to offer to my customers a pruning shear which has proved entirely satisfactory with us. It has a strong spring, and a sharp edge, which cuts like a knife, and never bruises. Other shears bruise, then pull, and finally tear. Two hours' work with the old shear tires one more than a whole day's work with this.



Made of high grade, forged steel; length 9 inches. Easily sharpened; take out center rivet, grind short blade only, put one drop sweet oil between blades and on spring, and it is ready for use again. \$1 per pair; by mail, \$1.15.

Spraying a Necessity.

To produce perfect fruit, it is absolutely necessary to spray fruit trees and plants. There are so many destructive insect pests that unless this is done the fruit is stung, deformed and often premature.

We buy our materials wholesale, and can furnish our patrons with the following ingredients, to be shipped with trees and plants or alone. First-class, pure materials. Paris green, 20 cts. per lb.; 6 lbs. for \$1. Sulphate of copper, 6 cts. per lb.; \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Whale oil soap, 7½ cts. per lb.; \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Crude potash, 7 cts. per lb.; \$6 per 100 lbs. Sal soda, 3 cts. per lb.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred, in order to keep them uniform in their effects.

Insecticide Solutions.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Use 1 lb. of the poison to 200 gallons of water or other solutions; stir frequently. Applied to trees, it is a sure cure for all insect plagues.

Bordeaux Mixture. 6 lbs. sulphate of copper, 6 lbs. fresh rock lime, 22 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper by partially filling a basket and allow it to be suspended in a barrel of water over night. Slake the lime in a separate barrel. After both are dissolved, mix thoroughly and strain before using.

Kerosene Emulsion. 4 lbs. soap dissolved in one gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter milk; add 30 gallons of water before using as spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore—1 ounce, water 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders.

With 50 lbs. of land plaster, mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid; sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphidæ.

To My Friends and Patrons.

Address all letters to Arthur J. Collins, Moorestown, Burlington County, N. J. Telegraph and Money-order office, Moorestown, N. J.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.—Write your name and address plainly. Always give shipping directions, whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given, we will use our own judgment.

OUR GUARANTEE.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all stock that may prove untrue to label free of charge or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and us that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., concerning which claim may be made.

SHIPPING AND BUSINESS FACILITIES.—Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at very little expense. When sending goods by freight via New York city, we have them entrusted to the care of a careful forwarding and shipping merchant, who obtains the lowest rates, charging merely for the necessary cost of transfer. During cold fall weather or in the early spring, heavy boxes of trees and plants can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company at this place proves of service for lighter packages.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.—No charges are made for packing, etc., and in having it done we endeavor to look after the interests of the purchaser, and have plants and trees packed as lightly as is consistent with their safe transportation. All goods will be delivered free at our railroad or express office. Our prices are f. o. b. at Moorestown.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS ON ARRIVAL.—If not ready to plant on day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about eighteen inches deep, sloping on one side, place the roots in bottom of trench with tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots; fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet, then fill up level with top of ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus "heeled-in" will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will make a harbor for mice during the winter.

If Frozen when Received, bury the package unopened in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

If They Should Appear Dry or Shriveled when received, through delay in transit or from any other cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with the earth, and then thoroughly soak with water and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

PLANTING.—Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, except dwarf pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the quince stock on which they are worked; throw the surface and sub-soil in separate piles; cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the past season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch—except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is better to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working

in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position; when the hole is half full pour in a little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air space with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots; continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt to prevent baking. Be careful not to get too deep.

NEVER PUT ANY MANURE IN THE HOLES.—A little bone dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole, and the fertilizers should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones the first season will retain the moisture, prevent injury from drought, and be of great benefit during dry seasons.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS should be set in a pail of two or three inches of water, and taken out one at a time as planted. Do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or air. If not ready to plant strawberries upon arrival, do not pour water on them in the packages or in the bunches, as they will surely heat and spoil. They may be spread out thinly in shallow trenches, with their crowns even with the surface, and heeled-in as advised with trees, and sprinkled with water and shaded for a few days.

PRICES AND QUANTITIES.—Our prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. Those contained in this catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published. The purchaser may select 6 plants or trees at half the dozen price, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates. Special attention is given to supplying the trade of dealers and agents, and of those wishing to plant 5,000, 10,000 or 50,000. Very low quotations can often be given, upon application, to those desiring to purchase extensively.

TERMS.—Cash, except by special agreement, or unless the purchasers are regular well-known customers, who have settled former bills upon presentation. If desired, goods can be sent C. O. D. (by express only), provided 25 per cent. of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith. Remittance may be made by post-office order on Moorestown, N. J. (not Morristown), or by check or bank draft on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to our order, or by registered letter. Small amounts of two dollars or less can be sent safely in a letter, sealed and plainly directed. Postage stamps can be sent for fractions of a dollar.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of goods.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is our custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted, to substitute in its place another similar or better, correctly labeled. If it is desired that we shall not do this, affix to the order the words "no substitution."

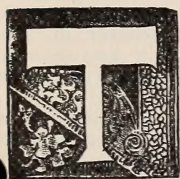
RATES OF POSTAGE.—All strawberry plants that are purchased at dozen rates, and grape vines at single rates, will be sent free when we are so requested. Strawberry plants in larger lots can be mailed at the rate of 15 cents for 50, 25 cents for 100. When the necessary postage is not added, plants will be duly delivered to the express or freight companies. No plants by mail at 1,000 rates.

INFORMATION FREE.—We will cheerfully answer any questions which may be asked concerning the different varieties, and in a great measure can answer from experience, for we grow fruit largely of different varieties for market, and as far as possible test new varieties. If we do not know anything about them we tell you so in the Catalogue, for our aim is to give satisfaction. Some nurserymen and agents will extol the virtues of a certain variety, because they have a large stock on hand and do not wish to consign it to the brush heap. **WE DO NOT DO THIS!** Purchasers cannot fail to appreciate the advantage gained by dealing directly with nurserymen who have had experience with fruit, instead of with those whose knowledge is all theory and hearsay. Of course, they can quote largely from other people, but it is the actual experience which counts.

Small Fruits.

IT is scarcely possible to speak too strongly in advocating the culture of small fruits. The growing of this class of fruits is a benefit which conveys a two-fold blessing. It benefits the man who possesses the energy, enterprise and brain power necessary to win success in this calling, and it also benefits the community who become his patrons, and who enjoy the rewards of his industry and enterprise. To the first it brings a pleasant occupation, the profit of which is far beyond the recompense of the ordinary tiller of the soil. To the community it brings wholesome, palatable, health-giving food. The grower of good fruit always finds a ready market at good prices, hence the advantage gained by obtaining the best plants, which, with good culture and management, will produce satisfactory results.

STRAWBERRIES.



THE Strawberry delights in good, rich, moist soil, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower is supplied with fruit during the entire Strawberry season. Plants set in late summer or fall, under favorable circumstances will produce fruit the following season. They, however, must be planted early, in first class soil.

There are two systems of planting largely followed; viz., "hill," and "matted row." Those who wish to grow large, fine fruit use the former, while if quantity is to be preferred to quality, the matted row system is preferable. In hill culture, plant 15 inches apart each way in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys of 2 feet between them. For matted rows, plant one foot apart in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, for varieties which make plants freely; for other varieties, 3 feet will answer.

It is well for all to test the *new varieties* for themselves, by setting a few plants, say a dozen or 25 of each sort; they can then judge for themselves which are best adapted to their soil, and do not have to depend upon the word of others, for the varieties which do well in one section of the country and in one climate may be a total failure somewhere else.

We make a specialty of Strawberry plants, and our beds for the spring of 1895 are first-class in every respect. We have planted largely, and will dig up whole beds if the demand warrants it.

Those marked (P.) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

Plant one row of a staminate variety to every three rows of a pistillate variety.

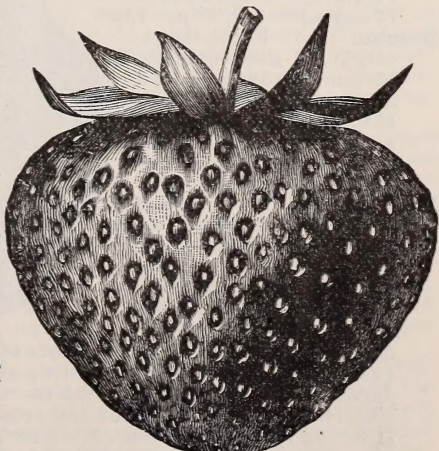
NEW VARIETIES.

Henry Ward Beecher. A New Jersey seedling. Has not been tested here yet, but is claimed by its introducer to be of large size, firm, of high quality, sturdy and productive. Berries are large, irregular in shape, dark crimson, firm and of fine flavor; early. Promises to become very popular. \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Mary. (P.) We have not yet tested this variety but the introducer says: "The berries are uniformly of conical form, with blunt apex, regular in size and shape, never coxcombed; deep crimson in color, of rich, high quality. Its great firmness and solidity render it of exceptional value for distant shipment." \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

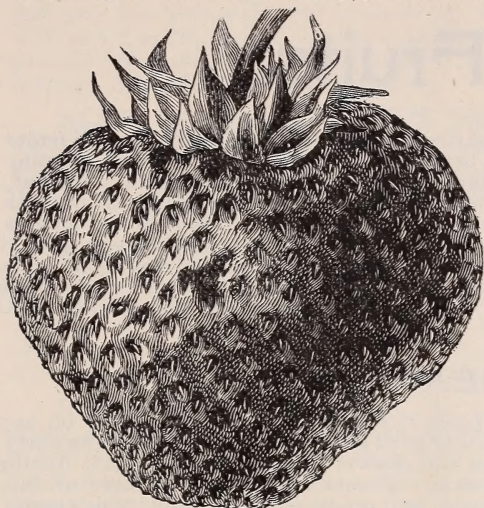
Leader. Without doubt the earliest large Strawberry in cultivation; of only fair quality, oblong and very bright crimson; enormously productive, and continues in fruit for a long season, maturing the last berries nearly as large as the first. Flowers perfect. 25 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Tubbs. New. Not yet fruited here. The introducer says: "The plants are large and vigorous; the fruit is large, well-shaped, a deep crimson, and is noted for its shipping qualities; holds up well; flavor delicious; ripens early, bears longer, and the fruit is of good size, even at the last gatherings." 75 cts. per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.



Leader.

Eleanor. This is a new berry, just introduced. We have not tested it, but the introducer claims great merit for it on account of earliness, large size and productiveness. He says: "It resembles Wilson in shape, and is of a pleasing, vivid scarlet color, very bright and attractive, coloring evenly all over, with no white tip; flesh firm and of very good quality—ripening ahead of Michel's Early." \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.



Timbrell.

Marshall. Plant is large and strong; very prolific. The berries are handsome and attractive, very large, perfect form, dark crimson in color. Its chief points are its excellent quality and flavor. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Timbrell. (P.) This is one of the latest Strawberries to ripen. It is productive, hardy, healthy; is a good shipper. Fruit large, of good quality. Plants grow in stools, making strong growth of dark foliage. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, says: "Abundantly productive, of the first quality; large size, and having a characteristic form, which is fairly regular; is, besides, a firm berry. The vines are vigorous and

hardy." High praise, well bestowed. 80 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Greenville. (P.) The berries are of large size, good quality, medium texture, very productive; season medium to late; color very even and fine; flowers staminate; plants very vigorous and free from rust. Good grower. 50 cents per dozen, 80 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Beder Wood. A desirable berry for nearby market or home use. Berry is round, medium in size, regular in form, bright, firm, of good quality; productive; early. 40 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Beebe. The Beebe is a large, late berry. It is a good shipper on account of its firmness, ranking better than the Sharpless. The blossom is staminate, and remains on the plant until the berries are ripe. Berry is light red and of mild flavor; good table fruit. The plants are strong, healthy growers and good runners. 40 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Bomba. (P.) Fruit large, bright, of good quality. Medium grower, good cropper, hardy. Good for shipping or nearby market. Mid-season. 50 cts. per dozen, 80 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5. (P.) One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy, and the leaves will endure hot sun, as it is a very robust variety; does not rust. It does not require petting of any sort, but produces berries of first-rate quality without much care. The berry is meaty, bright red color, moderately firm. It will pay to plant Bubach No. 5 for garden use or nearby market. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Greenville.

Chair's Early. Originated in Maryland. This is a very prolific berry; a great producer. Berries of good size, color and flavor; not quite so firm as some; would be first-class for table use or for near-by market. 40 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Charles Downing. Fruit large, conical, regular, scarlet, firm, juicy, sweet, rich; plants vigorous and productive; a valuable sort for family use or for market. Adapted to a great variety of soils. Mid-season. 25 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Crescent. (P.) A very productive berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if a hoe has to be used. The berries are of medium size, rather tart, not as firm as some, but an excellent berry for a near-by market, on account of its great productiveness. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. 25 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, \$2 per 1,000, \$9 per 5,000.

Cumberland Triumph. One of the very best for the home garden, and profitable for market in some sections. Plants large, vigorous, and under rich culture productive. The berries are very large, almost round, regular and uniform in size and shape. Pale scarlet color, and of fine quality. Early to mid-season. 40 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Dayton. Dayton is earlier and more productive than the Crescent. Is a strong, healthy, vigorous and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects the blossoms from frost. In color darker than the Crescent; is solid, a good shipper, and of good quality. A first-class berry. 40 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Enhance. Plant very vigorous, a strong grower and productive. Fruit extra large, rather irregular, dark crimson, firm, quality good, slightly acid. A very profitable market berry for shipment. Medium to late. 40 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

E. P. Roe. Good grower, with dark, rich, healthy foliage, productive; fruit uniform, regular, luscious, of good flavor. Season very late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Gandy. One of the best late berries. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular in size and shape; bright in color, handsome and showy; quality good; season late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Governor Hoard. Good, strong grower, fruit large, bright, good quality, firm, a good shipper; valuable; mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

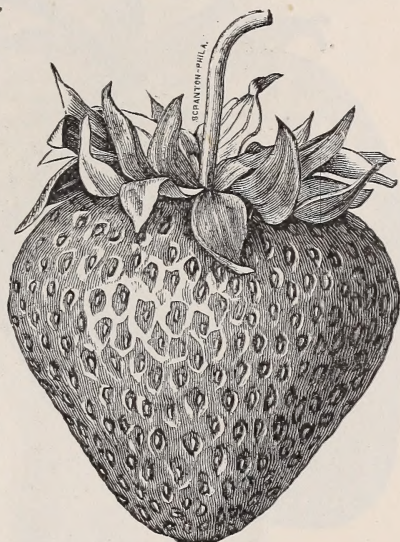
Haverland. (P.) Plant is a strong, healthy grower, free from rust. The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over. Season early. A very profitable berry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Iowa Beauty. This is a large, firm berry; of good quality, uniform in size and regular in form; color bright crimson, glossy. The plant is a vigorous grower, though not rampant; perfect blossom and an abundant yielder. It requires thorough culture. Season medium. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

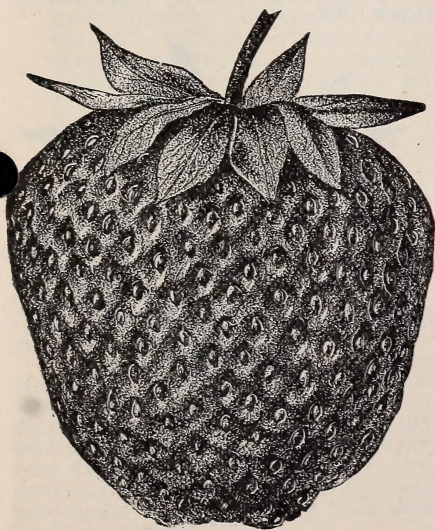
James Vick. Strong, healthy grower; fruit medium size, bright, firm, slightly acid, good shipper. Season medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Jucunda Improved. This large and attractive berry is a seedling of the old Jucunda, and an improvement on it. It surpasses old Jucunda in vigorous growth of plant and entire freedom from disease. Fruit large, regular, firm and solid; flavor sweet. Mid-season. 50 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Kentucky. An old popular late sort, very productive and of fine quality, but too soft for long shipments. The plant is a good grower, and succeeds on all soils under almost all conditions. Good for the family garden. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

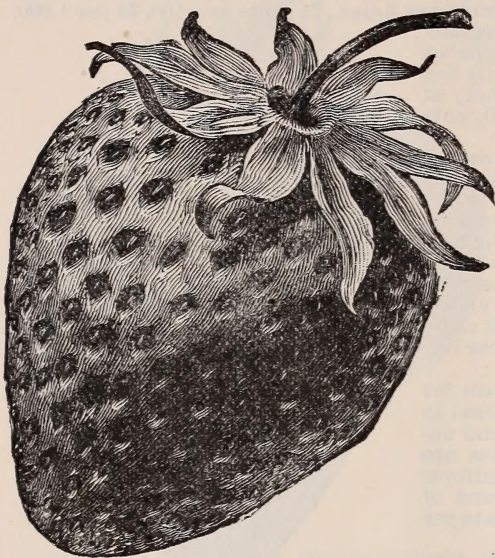


Charles Downing.



Bubach.

Lovett's Early. Medium-sized berries, globular, bright red, very firm; quality fair, productive; worth growing. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Lovett's Early.

Manchester. (P.) A good grower, fairly productive; fruit medium to large; bright red, mild flavor. Mid-season. 40 c. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Meek's Early. This is the earliest of all Strawberries. The plant is a good, strong grower; berry is bright red, large and firm, slightly acid, good. Valuable for garden or for shipping. 25 c. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. This is an unusually early berry, ripening from a week to 10 days earlier than the Crescent. The berries are bright scarlet, conical in shape, regular, of excellent quality. It resists frost or drought on account of strong constitution; is also free from rust. This plant has so much pollen that it is one of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts. Especially prolific in the south. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Muskingum. Good, strong grower, productive; ripens evenly on all sides; berries continue large until end of season. Berry is red and glossy, red flesh, good flavor. Good for home use and, being firm, is a good shipper. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Parker Earle. This is such a robust plant that it can endure hot, dry weather better than most varieties. It will thrive on light soil; is a good grower and cropper. The berries are large, firm, reddish, and in quality good; short neck, regular and uniform. Early to medium. 75 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Parry. Good, strong grower. Requires heavy, rich soil and good culture; productive. Berry is pale, light at tips; large, moderately firm, and of good quality. Early to mid-season. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Saunders. Plant large and vigorous, free from rust; productive; fruit large, conical, slightly flattened; deep, glossy red; flesh red, with sprightly flavor. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

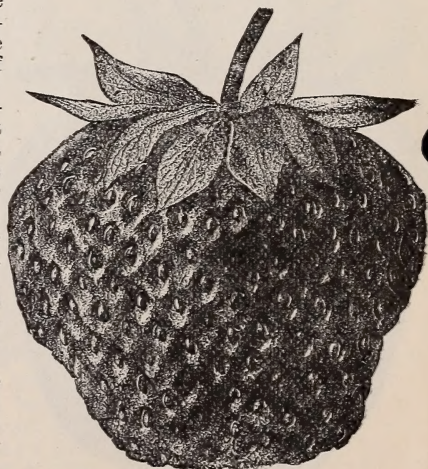
Sharpless. For the best results, Sharpless requires heavy, rich soil. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous; quite free from rust or blight; fruit only moderately firm, of good quality, somewhat irregular, oblong, flattened at the top. Owing to large size, it pays well for near-by market. Mid-season. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Shuckless. Hardy, vigorous and productive plant; berries are large, bright crimson in color, and of good flavor; regular in shape and uniform in size. As its name indicates, the berry when picked separates from the calyx, and in this differs from all other sorts. Late. 50 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

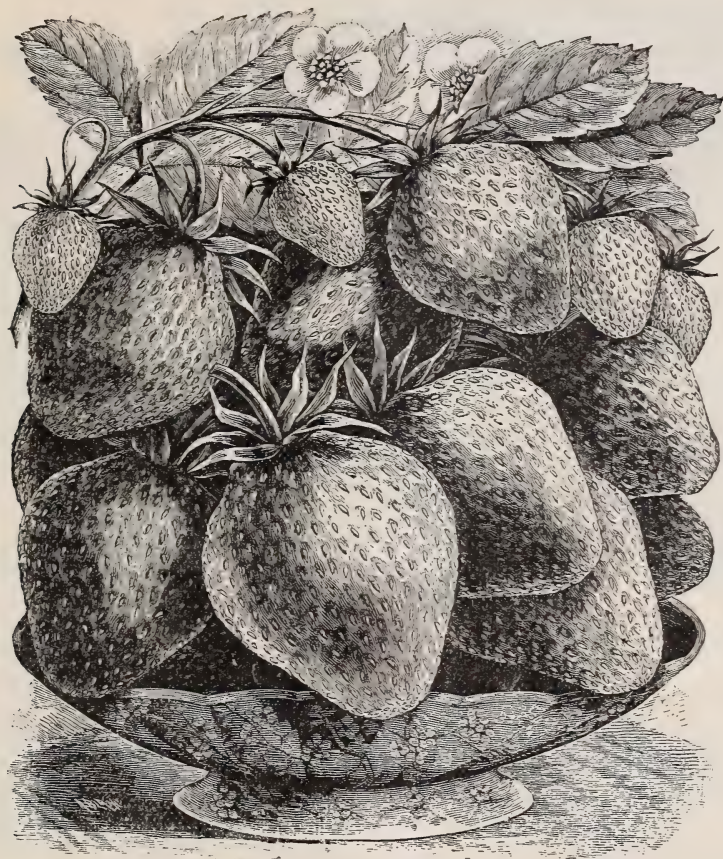
Shuster's Gem. (P.) This is a cross between the Crescent and the Sharpless, equaling the Crescent in productiveness, the Sharpless in size and vigor. Combines the best qualities of these valuable varieties. The plant is a splendid grower, with bright, healthy foliage; produces large berries; good for near-by market or for table use; only moderately firm, so that it is not a good shipper. It ripens with the Crescent, but continues later. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Van Deman. Cross between Crescent and Captain Jack. This berry has been tested in all parts of the country by experiment stations, and has received much praise. The berries are large, conical, uniform and regular, deep glossy scarlet, firm, subacid. Early. 40 cts. doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) Vigorous grower, producing many plants; very productive; fruit medium to large, of good flavor, dark red color: firm. Very good shipper; does well under ordinary culture. Mid-season. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.



Sharpless.

*Lady Thompson.*

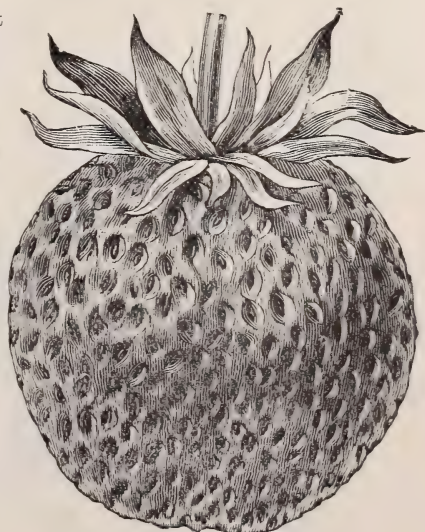
Lady Thompson. Originated in North Carolina. Very early, large, a perfect bloomer, good grower and shipper. Good shape, good color and fine flavor. The season is very long and the berries hold up well, even toward the last. 80 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Woolverton. Strong healthy grower; sends out many runners; productive. The introducer says of it: "Wherever it has been tested it has made a good record. It is a splendid grower, remaining green and healthy all summer; * * * matures part of its crop before it is done blooming." Fruit large, resembling Bubach in form. 40 cts. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

POTTED PLANTS.

For those who desire to plant potted Strawberries, our season will commence July 15, at which time a pamphlet will be issued giving varieties and prices. It may be had free upon application.

The advantages to be gained by planting potted plants are manifest. There is no shock in transplanting, as the earth adheres to the roots and is shipped with them; therefore, the plants can be safely set at any time during the summer, and are very vigorous, producing runners freely. They mature a full crop the following season, and the berries are larger and finer than those obtained from layer plants.

*Woolverton.*

*Royal Church.*

RASPBERRIES.

ANY ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. Red Raspberries, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows; for garden culture, 4 by 5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back on an average one-half their length. The old canes should be cut out after the freeze of winter.

Blackcaps are raised similarly to the red varieties. They may be raised on lighter soil than the red. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back about 3 feet.

NEW VARIETIES.

Royal Church. A new Raspberry of merit, which originated in Ohio as a chance seedling. The introducer describes it as follows: "Berry large, dark crimson, hardy, firm, and of good quality. Flavor exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly; outsells other varieties in the market. It is excellent for canning or jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small, the berries do not crumble in picking, and have very few seeds, and the canes are perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested." 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Superlative. The introducer says of it: "Large, conical, handsome, full red; flavor very fine; par excellence a dessert kind. Canes stout, supporting themselves; a very heavy cropper. We take great pleasure in recommending this splendid novelty, be-

lieving it to be, so far as we have tested it, a great advance on all existing sorts in this class. Hardy here (New York)." 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Columbian. New; not yet fruited here. A seedling of Cuthbert grown near Gregg blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. It propagates from the tips, and never suckers from the roots. The introducer says: "It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length, and often over an inch in diameter. It is very hardy, enduring 28 degrees below zero without harm. Fruit very large, shape somewhat conical; color dark red, adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on bush if not picked; a most delicious table berry. Good shipper; very prolific." 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

*Columbian.*

Miller. New; not yet fruited here. The introducer says: "Bush stout, healthy grower, not as tall as Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. Berry large, holding size until end of season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade; core small; does not crumble, firm. Flavor rich. Very early—June 11—at its home in Delaware; continues until August 3. Very prolific. Does not winter-kill." 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



Lovett.

hering to the bush when ripe, and, above all, its earliness, and we have in it what has so long been wanted, and a most valuable fruit. So far from regretting our outlay of \$1,000 for the control of this berry, we now congratulate ourselves on our good fortune in securing it for that sum." 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Louden. New red Raspberry from Wisconsin. E. S. Carman, of *The Rural New-Yorker*, says: "It is the best red Raspberry in existence. Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. In season, medium to very late. Berries are firm and of bright red color. Will remain on bush longer than any other berry, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive and of excellent quality. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Lovett. *The Rural New-Yorker* says of it: "Unlike the Gregg, which it nearly equals in size of berries, it is of ironclad hardiness, and is strongest in growth of cane of any, unless possibly the Ohio excepted. In enormous yield it is without an equal. Add to these properties superior quality, jet black color, firmness, and long life after gathered, ad-

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Cuthbert. This is the leading red Raspberry. It is very productive, a good grower, with large, healthy foliage; strong and hardy. Fruit is dark red, firm, good quality. Season medium to very late. Excellent for field or garden use—a good shipper. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. Berry is of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality; ripens in midsummer, and continues long in bearing. An excellent garden berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Marlboro. This is one of the largest of red Raspberries. Bright scarlet in color, and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper. Canes large and strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Gregg. This, we consider the best late black-cap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower. On good soil and with proper care it produces profusely large berries, which are firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. In season late. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



Souhegan and Tyler are similar—very early blackcaps. They ripen their entire crop in 10 or 12 days. The canes are hardy and vigorous, the foliage healthy and free from rust; a wonderfully productive variety. The fruit is good size, jet black, firm, and of good, sweet, pleasant flavor; good shipper. With us it has proved very profitable. 25 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is unrivalled for table use and for canning. The plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 50 c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Turner. Hardy, vigorous, productive, early. Fruit large, bright red; one of the best for home use. Too soft for market. 25 cts. per doz., 90 c. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Hansell. The earliest red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright attractive color and firmness. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, good quality, and firm. Does not continue the season very long, though so good a variety. 25 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Ohio. (Cap.) A strong grower, hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality. Shining black. Season medium. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1000.

Mammoth Cluster. (Cap.) Plant good, strong, healthy grower, hardy, productive. Fruit medium size, sweet, firm; good for shipping or for table use. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



Tyler.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

This interesting fruit belongs to the Raspberry family, and is a splendid grower, hardy and very prolific. The canes are covered with purplish red hair. The fruit is borne in clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with purplish red hair so thickly as to present the appearance of moss rose buds. When the fruit matures this bud pops open and displays the fruit. In color it is bright red, and the plant is beautiful. Very productive, berry is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season very late, ripening after all other Raspberries are gone. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

Ripens its fruit before strawberries. "The earliest Raspberry ever known. The berries are of golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard Raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, well-shaped blossoms are pendent, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden semi-translucent berries. The plants when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit." 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow 1 to 3 feet high, and are covered with Raspberries in the shape of strawberries. They are upright in manner of setting. Perfectly hardy; bound to become a valuable addition in the fruit line. It is very productive. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100.

✓ LOGAN BERRY.

A hybrid between the Raspberry and blackberry. Introduced from California. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100.



BLACKBERRIES.

OUR Blackberry plants are grown from root cuttings planted in the spring, and have cross roots (a piece of root on each side of the stem) which render them more desirable than sucker plants, which have only a side root. Culture same as for red raspberries.

NEW VARIETIES.

Eldorado. This berry seems to be very hardy, not being injured in Minnesota; very productive, of fine quality, very sweet, without core. H. E. Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist, writes: "This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core, and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood, I have gathered wild berries in many states, * * * but never have I tasted anything to equal those specimens of Eldorado." 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 1,000.

✓ **Ohmer.** A new variety from the introducer of Gregg, N. Ohmer, of Ohio. It is hardy, healthy, and ripens with Kit-tatinny, being late. The berries are of good quality, firm, and sweet when fully ripe. It is of large size and very productive. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

✓ **Maxwell's Early.** We have not yet fruited this variety, but it is described as follows: "As large or larger than Wilson's Early, and ripening as early as Early Harvest; very large, sweet, rich, no core whatever; very productive. Bush low, strong, stocky grower, free from rust, double blossom or other disease." 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Child's Tree or Topsy Blackberry. Mr. Childs, the introducer of this Blackberry, describes it as follows: "For a Blackberry, it is the largest, finest flavored and most prolific. It grows from 5 to 7 feet high, branching freely. The berries are of enormous size, borne in great clusters, which commence to ripen in July. They are exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, melting in the mouth, without a particle of hard core. Its delicate flavor, great productiveness and enormous size make it the most valuable of all berries for family use." 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Lovett's Best. The Lovett's Best Blackberry is large and exceedingly hardy. It ripens early, is productive, and entirely free from disease and double or rose blossom; strong, vigorous in growth of cane, good quality, jet black, permanent color, and fine appearance. Either for profitable market growing or for the home garden, it is an excellent berry. It has been fruited in almost every state in the Union, and its hardiness and other valuable properties conclusively proved by practical field results, thereby rendering it a very reliable and profitable variety. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.



Lovett's Best.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Erie. This is a hardy variety, vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. The weight of 102 average-sized berries was one pound. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet, good. It is a prolific bearer. Early. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. A strong, healthy grower; very early cropper; productive; fruit is of small size, of a bright glossy black, and is a good shipper. Succeeds best with us on sandy soil. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Early Cluster. Continues to be our most profitable market Blackberry. The berries are of medium size and of best quality, melting, and have no hard core, as Wilson's Early and some other sorts have. Buyers in market who get them once want them again. Ripens early, and produces whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular annual bearer. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

*Kittatinny.*

Kittatinny. At one time this was the most popular of all Blackberries. It is still first-rate for garden use, and in some localities for market. Berries large, canes strong in growth; productive; winter-kills north of New York city. Medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. Hardy, of large size, productive. In growth of cane it is strong; free from disease; early and of good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Snyder. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy; will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size, no sour hard core, few thorns. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Stone's Hardy. Originated in Wisconsin, and is very hardy, sweet and productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit, larger than Snyder. Very suitable for a cold climate. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Taylor. Very hardy and productive; berries large and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and ironclad hardness. Season medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Wilson Junior. Very productive; fruit large, sweet, good; medium; hardy. No other Blackberry can compare with it in size and quality. Very similar to Wilson's Early. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Lucretia Dewberry. This is the best of all Dewberries. Ripens as early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet black, and of first quality. This is a very hardy berry, enduring the heat of Florida as well as the cold of Canada. Owing to its trailing habit, it is not liable to winter-kill. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

CURRENTS.

CURRENTS will grow and pay well, if planted on good rich ground, and kept properly farmed. They begin ripening in Raspberry season, and follow it several weeks. If desired, they may remain on the bushes several days after maturing, without injury to the fruit. If the Currant worm appears, use land plaster and Paris green while dew is on the leaves. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decay. Plant 4 feet apart in rows and 5 feet apart between rows. No crop will yield as great returns for so little labor as the Currant.

Crاندall. A tall, strong, healthy grower; productive; fruit large; highly esteemed for culinary purposes. It is a black Currant, but has no relation to or trace of the odor of the European black Currant. It originated in America—a native American. 1 year, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100; 2 years, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

North Star. An accidental seedling, probably of the Victoria; productive, hardy, berry is about the size of the Cherry Currant, but bunches are very large; fruit less acid than the ordinary sorts. Somewhat resembles Red Dutch in flavor, but claimed to be superior to it. 1 year, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 years, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Cherry. A large red Currant; bunches short; plants are very vigorous and productive. 1 year, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2 years, \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

La Versailles. Very large; red; bunch longer than Cherry, which it resembles; handsome, productive. 1 year, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2 years, \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

White Grape. Large; sweet, of good quality; white; plant is vigorous and productive. 1 year, 50 cts. per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2 years, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Black Naples. A black variety of large size. Very strong grower; productive. Good for jellies. 1 year, 40 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000; 2 years, 50 cts. per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Knight's Improved. This is a Currant just lately brought to notice, although a grower near Indianapolis has 10 acres, half of which have been planted 15 years. From this patch he realized \$3,400 in one year. These results have induced him to discard all other varieties and set more of Knight's Improved. 1 year, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Fay's Prolific. A strong, healthy grower; productive, bears early; fruit large, bright red, of good quality; less acid than the Cherry Currant, which it resembles. Suitable for jellies or for market use. 1 year, \$1.25 per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2 years, \$1.50 per dozen, \$7 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Victoria. A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries. Fruit light red, of good quality. 1 year, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2 years, \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Red Dutch. An old standard variety, of good quality; less acid; productive; fruit medium size, bunches large; a profitable market berry. 1 year, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2 years, \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.



✓ BUFFALO BERRY.

This is a very unusual shrub. In growth it is compact, and the leaves are silvery white. It fruits early, bearing in profusion rich clusters of crimson berries. These berries come on the bush in early summer, and continue on until fall and early winter. Before being touched by the frost they are very acid and unfit to eat, but freezing subdues this taste, and they become so rich that as a dessert fruit in winter they are delicious. Authorities pronounce the jelly made from these berries first-class. Buffalo Berry is of ironclad hardiness, and equally suited to the north or south. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

THE IMPROVED DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

This is a shrub, which originally grew wild in the mountains. The fruit has been

greatly improved by cultivation, and it is claimed to be, when fully ripe, the best fruit of its season. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. Its flavor is similar to the sweet Cherries. The introducer says: "I could sell wagon loads of these Cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have kept 200 of these trees, which I intend to sell to reliable parties who desire them for testing. The young trees I have are one year from seed. I have had them loaded down at two years of age from seed. They never failed to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them; the tree is entirely hardy; it has endured 40 degrees below zero without injury; ripens when all others are gone; would grace any lawn when in blossom; the fruit is more easily pitted than other Cherries."

Alex. Shaw, Secretary Colorado State Bureau of Horticulture, says: "I regard it as a very valuable adjunct, worthy of culture. I have eaten of the fruit, and in the form of jellies and marmalades, and pronounced it good."

The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years old. The plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high, and when loaded with fruit, the branches are bent to the ground. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100.



Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

Resembles the Currant in growth and habit; the bushes being about as tall, and similar in appearance. The fruit is borne in clusters, as currants are. However, the blossom is snowy white, quite large in size, and containing small white petals, and the bush in bloom presents a beautiful appearance. The fruit matures in June, being round, reddish purple at first, changing to bluish black when fully ripe. In flavor it is similar to the swamp Huckleberry, which it resembles in appearance, also. It is rich, subacid, delicious, and is excellent for cooking. A very profuse bearer. It is hardy, succeeding well in cold climates, also being adapted to warm countries. 15 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.



Dwarf Juneberry.

The Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry and Dwarf Juneberry are prizes to the fruit-grower. Do not fail to order both of them.

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES.

From William Falconer, in *The Rural New-Yorker*: "The shrub *Elaeagnus Longipes* is one of my special favorites. I have grown it for years, and the longer I know it the better I like it. It is a native of Japan, and belongs to the olive family of plants, and is perfectly hardy. As a garden shrub, it grows to a height of 5 feet or more, is bushy and broad and thrifty; plant begins to bloom when 2 or 3 years old. The leaves are oval, oblong, green above, silvery beneath, and last in good condition all summer long, and are never disfigured by insect vermin. The flowers are small, silvery yellow, borne in great abundance, and in full bloom about the 6th to 10th of May. The fruit is oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch or more long; fleshy and juicy, bright red, and drooping on slender pedicels on under side of the twigs, and borne in immense profusion. It is ripe about July 4 to 10. We use the sauce as one would cranberries, and a delicious sauce it makes, especially for children; indeed, I like it so well that I have planted it in our fruit garden as a standard crop, as one would currants." Although grown in a small way in the country, this fruit has not until lately attained the popularity its value merits. Every fruit grower should have it. July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$1 per 100.



Elaeagnus Longipes.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Culture same as for currants. A very profitable crop when successfully grown.

NEW VARIETIES.

- Chautauqua.** The bush of Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. Should not be planted closer than 4 by 6 feet, as it needs plenty of room. Its leaves are large and very glossy, and its bark green. Its fruit is beautiful light yellow, free from spines and hair; size often an inch in diameter; thick-skinned, but sweet and of fine flavor. Its fault is its tendency to mildew, but if planted in young orchards, and sprayed with sulphite of potassium, this tendency is overcome. Chautauqua attracted a great deal of attention at the World's Fair, excelling in size any other variety on exhibit, and equaling anything else in quality. \$1 each, \$9 per dozen.
- Columbus.** A new American seedling Gooseberry of English type. Fruit large, oval in form; skin greenish yellow, smooth; flesh juicy, of fine quality. Plant a strong grower, and very prolific; foliage large and glossy, and has never shown a trace of mildew. 1 year, 75 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.
- Red Jacket.** The especial virtue of this Gooseberry is its claim of being mildew-proof. No trace of mildew has yet appeared, and it has been generally tested in the various states. It is a "native American;" foliage very good. The plant is very productive of fruit of best quality. Worthy of trial. 1 year, 40 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per 100; 2 years, 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen, \$35 per 100.
- Keepsake.** An English variety, which succeeds very well in this country. Very productive. Berries are large, of good quality, bright green, handsome. Matures one week earlier than Industry. Its dense foliage fully protects the bloom from frost. 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

- Industry.** An English variety. A strong, healthy, upright grower, productive and profitable; fruit dark red, large and of good quality. Season early. 1 year, \$2.50 per dozen, \$12 per 100; 2 years, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100.
- Downing.** A vigorous grower, hardy and prolific. Fruit large, light green; good quality. Suitable for cooking or for market. 1 year, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 2 years, \$1.50 per dozen, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.
- Houghton.** An old standard variety, productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good. 1 year, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2 years, \$1 per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.
- Smith's Improved.** Large; pale yellow; sweet and of good quality; skin thin. Plant is a good grower; productive. 1 year, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100; 2 years, \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

GRAPES.

GRAPES are planted anywhere and everywhere, to trail over the side of a house, on arbors, sheltering paths, fences, and in fact they are so easy of culture that even people who live in the crowded parts of cities may have them growing.

Agawam (*Rogers' No. 15*). Red, bunch shouldered, usually loose; fruit large; skin thick; flesh meaty, juicy, rich flavor; good keeper; vine strong, rank grower. Medium early. **1 year**, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; **2 years**, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Brighton. Red; bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; fruit medium; skin thin; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Medium early. **1 year**, 15 cts. each, 85 cts. per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000; **2 years**, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100, \$65 per 1,000.

Catawba. Dark red; bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large; skin thick; flesh somewhat pulpy, best quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Late. **1 year**, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; **2 years**, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Champion. Black; bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thick; flesh juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Very early. **1 year**, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; **2 years**, 15 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Concord. Black; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large; skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet; vine strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Early. The standard market Grape of America. **1 year**, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; **2 years**, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Delaware. Red; bunch small, compact; berries small; skin thin but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet; vine hardy, productive, moderate grower; requires good culture. Early. **1 year**, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; **2 years**, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

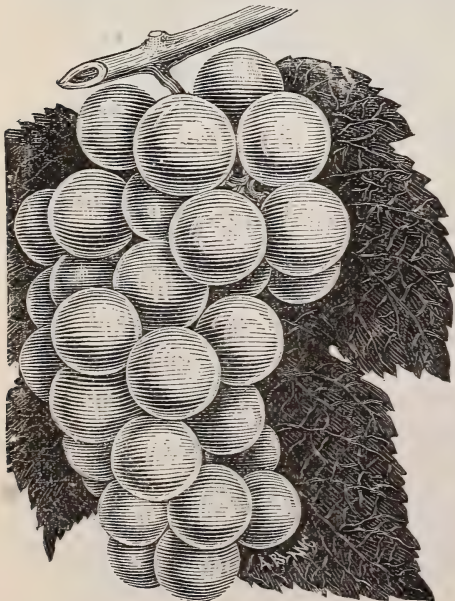
Empire State. White; bunch medium long, compact; berries medium; skin thin; flesh good quality; vine strong grower, hardy, fairly productive. Season medium. **1 year**, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; **2 years**, 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

Green Mountain. Greenish white; bunch large and compact; berries small; skin thin; flesh tender, delicious; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season early. A very fine Grape. **1 year**, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per dozen, \$35 per 100, \$300 per 1,000; **2 years**, 75 cts. each, \$5.50 per dozen, \$45 per 100, \$400 per 1,000.

Ives' Seedling. Black; bunch long, medium to large, compact; berries medium; skin thick and tough; flesh sweet, pulpy and somewhat foxy; colors early, but does not fully mature until several weeks after. Does not rot. Good shipper. **1 year**, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; **2 years**, 15 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.



Brighton.



Champion.

Moore's Early. Black; bunch medium; berries large; skin thin; flesh sweet, good quality; vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early, and a most valuable market Grape. **1 year**, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$5.50 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; **2 years**, 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.



Moore's Early.

Moore's Diamond. White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Early. **1 year**, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; **2 years**, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

Niagara. White; bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; good shipper; flesh sweet and of good quality; vine vigorous grower, and very productive. Late, and hangs long on the vine after ripening. **1 year**, 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; **2 years**, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Pocklington. Pale green; bunch large, hard, very compact; berries very large; skin thick; flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy in flavor; vine moderate grower, healthy; very good variety. Late. **1 year**, 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Salem. Dark red; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick and firm; flesh very sweet, tender; vine moderately vigorous; hardy, healthy. Ripens earlier than the Concord. Good shipper. Quality good. **1 year**, 15 c. each, 80 c. per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; **2 years**, 20 c. each, \$1 per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Worden. Black; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin; quality good; vine a good grower, hardy. Medium. Said to be much better than Concord. **1 year**, 10 c. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; **2 years**, 15 cts. each, 85 cts. per dozen, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Wyoming Red. An early light red Grape; very productive. Ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though large in bunch and berry; pulpy, with foxy odor, but sweet and good. Valuable for market. **1 year**, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; **2 years**, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.



Niagara

Garden Roots.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year.

It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at from \$100 to \$400 per acre, usually about \$250 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterwards only early in the spring, and in July or August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, 5 or 10 bus. per acre, is a good fertilizer; give good top dressing of stable manure in November.

My stock of Asparagus roots for spring is very large, and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.

Palmetto. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality; early, very large; very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. 1 year, 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2 years, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently, and brings the highest price. 1 year, 20 cts. per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000; 2 years, 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. This is the finest Asparagus ever offered for sale, being much larger and earlier than any other. When placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it while all others are a drag. 1 year, 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2 years, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Barr's Mammoth.



Conover's Colossal.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is usually in great demand for pies, sauce, etc., especially on account of its earliness. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet distant in rows. Set plants about one inch below the surface. Its growth may be hastened in the spring by inverting barrels over the plants.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, large, tender, good quality. 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Victoria. 75 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS.

25 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

To any one sending us, with an order amounting to \$1 or over, twelve names of reliable persons interested in horticulture, we will send, gratis, 1 Lincoln Coreless Pear, 1 Japan Walnut and 1 Dwarf Juneberry.

CUTTINGS AND CIONS.

FOR ROOTING AND GRAFTING.

PEARS —10 to 12 inches.	Dozen	100	1,000
General List	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$5 00
Japan Golden Russet	1 00	5 00	
Vermont Beauty	1 00	5 00	
Bessamianka	50	2 00	
Lincoln Coreless	1 00	5 00	
APPLES —10 to 12 inches.			
General List	25	75	4 00
Garfield	1 00	5 00	
QUINCES —10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	1 00	8 00
PEACHES —10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	1 50	10 00
PLUMS —10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	2 00	15 00
CHERRIES —10 to 12 inches.			
General List	75	2 00	15 00
CHESTNUTS —6 inches.			
Japan Mammoth	1 00	2 50	20 00
Paragon	2 00	5 00	40 00
Numbo	2 00	5 00	40 00
GRAPES —			
Concord, Champion, Pocklington, Niagara, Moore's Early		75	2 00
Root Grafts on whole French Pear roots of the leading varieties of Pears, \$3 per 100.			
FRENCH SEEDLINGS and STOCKS (Imported)—for budding or grafting.			Per 1,000
French Pear Seedlings No 1			\$10 00
Angers Quince No. 1			13 00
Angers Quince No. 2			9 00
Mazzard Cherry			6 00
Mahaleb Cherry			5 00
Myrobolan Plum Stocks			10 00
Apple Seedlings			6 00
Japan Pear Seedlings No. 1			10 00

FRUIT TREES.

All fruit trees should be sprayed. We have been spraying for 10 years, with great success; not only among our fruit trees, but currants and gooseberries as well. It prevents imperfect fruit, and keeps the trees in healthy condition. Also, that trees may be kept in healthy condition, the ground should be kept clean by carting away the imperfect, stung and rotten fruit which falls from the tree.

All shippers of fruit have found out that there is very apt to be a glut in the markets, and that during that time, if the fruit sells at all, it sells at a very low price. Now, the reason of this is that there is so much poor fruit put before the public. People seem to think that quantity of fruit is more desirable than quality. But the condition of our markets has to be elevated. The public demands fine fruit, and must have it. For that reason it is recommended that thinning of fruit be largely resorted to. This may be done in two ways. Either prune the limbs containing fruit spurs in winter, or after the fruit is set, go over and with thumb and finger detach the fruit. By doing this, the fruit which remains will be much larger and finer grained, and will command higher prices in the market, and yield as large returns, with less expense of marketing. We have been pruning our orchard of 100 acres of Kieffers in winter, and Prof. H. E. Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist, in a recent visit to us, commented very favorably on the practice.

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.—Purchasers should appreciate this plan. Packing often costs from one to five cents per tree.

PEARS.

NEW VARIETIES.

Lincoln Coreless. Among the many new Pears offered to the public, there is none but this which possesses the wonderful quality of being coreless. The Idaho nearly approaches it in this respect, the core of the latter being very small.

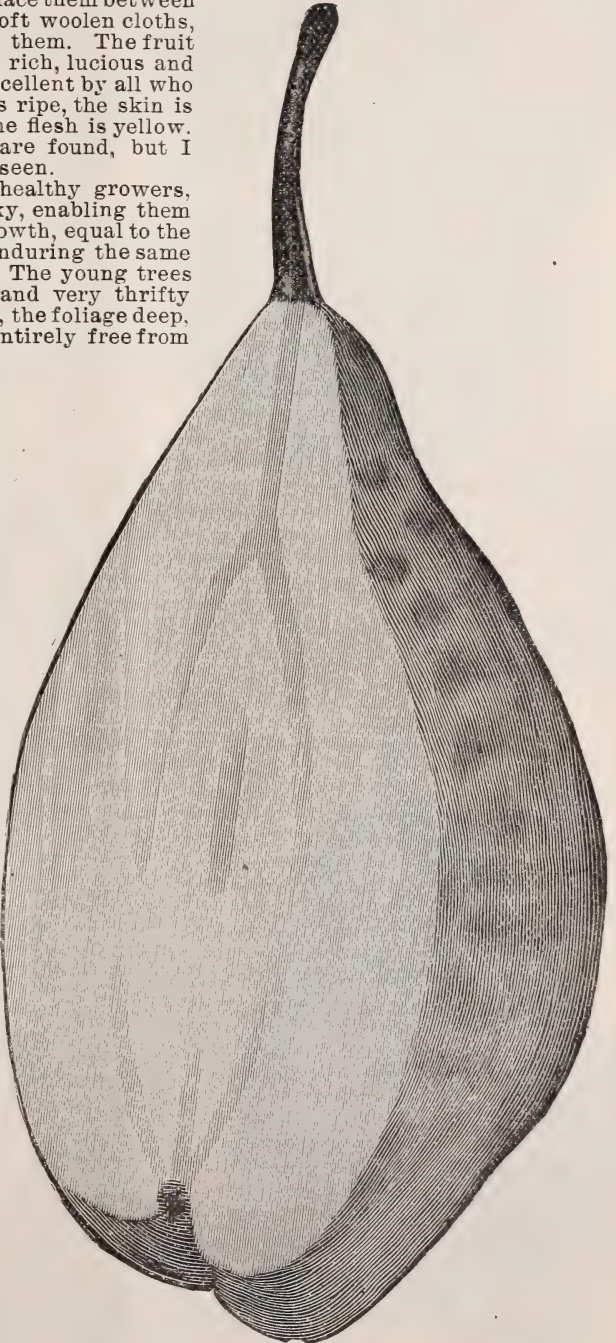
In season it is late, and the fruit is picked when green and laid away to ripen. It will keep for several months. Specimens have been known to keep until March in an ordinary cellar. They may be kept in dark, cool rooms or in closets, or if we wish to be very choice of them, place them between blankets or wrap them in soft woolen cloths, and be careful not to bruise them. The fruit is large, quality very good, rich, luscious and juicy, and is pronounced excellent by all who taste it. When the Pear is ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Occasionally a few seeds are found, but I think a core has never been seen.

The trees are strong, healthy growers, which grow heavy and stocky, enabling them to hold the fruit well; in growth, equal to the Kieffer. They are hardy, enduring the same climate that Bartlett will. The young trees are clean and healthy, and very thrifty growers. The wood is dark, the foliage deep, glossy green, healthy, and entirely free from blight, leaf-rust or mildew.

This Pear originated in Tennessee, where the mother tree, being 60 years old, is still standing, and has borne fruit yearly. 1890 was a poor fruit year; orchards with fairly good care gave little or no fruit; yet, the original tree of Lincoln Coreless, standing in an open field and with no care whatever, produced specimens from which our plate was made. Dormant buds, 20 c. each, \$10 per 100; 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, 25 c. each, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 c. each, \$25 per 100; 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$50 per 100.

✓ **Seneca.** New; not yet fruited here. Claimed by its introducer to be a strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower. Fruit yellow, with bright red cheek. Quality good, rich, melting, sprightly; season just after Bartlett. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen.

Vermont Beauty. This is an attractive Pear, from the fact that in color it is bright yellow, with a vivid red blush on one side. The quality is good, somewhat resembling Seckel, being juicy and sweet. It, however, is much larger than Seckel. This Pear originated in Vermont, and is very hardy. So far, entirely free from blight. Very valuable. 1 year, 2 to 3 ft., 20 c. each, \$15 per 100; 2 years, 3 to 4 feet, 25 c. each, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 30 c. each, \$25 per 100.



Lincoln Coreless.

Japan Golden Russet. A distinct variety, imported from Japan. Of good growth and luxuriant foliage—so much so that for ornamental purposes alone it would be an acquisition—but the fruit is crisp, juicy, sweet and excellent for canning. It appears to be a reliable annual bearer, producing fruit profusely. No instances of blight have been noted yet, and it seems to be quite hardy. On account of its uniform, perfect apple shape, it has been suggested that this may be a hybrid between the apple and the Pear. The fruit hangs in such thick clusters that if not thinned the tree will not increase in growth very rapidly; therefore, this tree is nicely adapted to small lots, and can be planted closely together. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

GENERAL LIST.

PRICES.

2 to 3 feet	20 cts. each, \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1,000.
3 to 4 feet	22 cts. " 18 " 150 "
4 to 5 feet	25 cts. " 20 " 175 "
5 to 6 feet	30 cts. " 25 " 200 "

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Comet. We were the first to offer this very valuable early Pear. Tree a strong, sprawling grower; fruit medium to large, very attractive; skin bright yellow, with vivid red cheek. The quality is not as good as some others, and the fruit decays soon after maturing, but owing to its showy appearance it sells readily, and commands good prices. We marketed about 500 baskets during the past season, which sold at from \$1 to \$2 per basket wholesale. Very early.

Early Harvest. Medium; very showy; quality poor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. Very early.

Tyson. Medium sized; bright yellow, with reddish brown cheek; melting, sweet, buttery, juicy; vigorous grower. Early.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; very good; attractive, red cheek; good grower. July.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, rich flavor, melting; good grower; white flesh, fine-grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other Pear in cultivation. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich, melting, vigorous, productive, hardy. Fruit subject to crack. Early autumn.

Buffum. Small; russet; quality medium; tree a thick, stocky grower and an abundant and regular bearer. Mid-autumn.



Le Conte.

La Conte. Fruit large, bell-shaped; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable. Is of same strain as the Kieffer, and equal to it in growth and productiveness; ripens about two months earlier. Although the quality is not equal to the Kieffer when properly ripened, yet it is rated by good judges equal to the California Bartlett. Half the merits of this Pear depend upon the ripening.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower.

Belle Lucrative. Large; melting; delicious; fine grower; an abundant and regular bearer. Early autumn.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Mid-autumn.

Howell. Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree open grower. Late autumn.

Seckel. Small, but very good; tree stout, slow grower. Hardy, sweet and very popular.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large, greenish yellow; juicy, melting, rich; valuable for its large, fair fruit and great productiveness. Late autumn.

Sheldon. Medium to large; roundish, yellow, somewhat russet; a fine grower and productive; juicy, delicious, desirable. Late autumn.

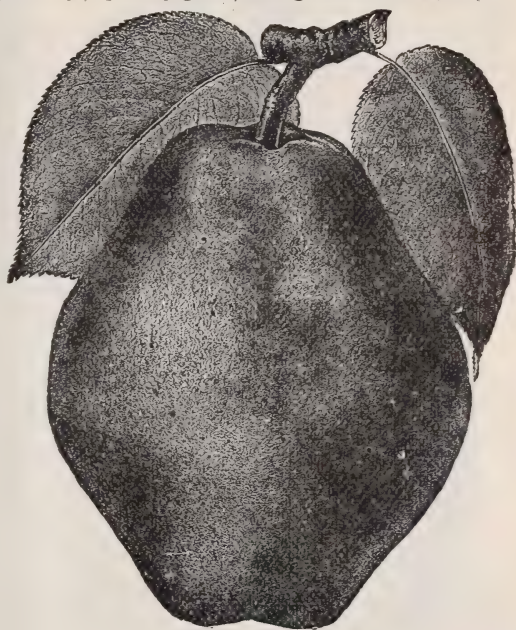
Idaho. Large, handsome; core small; skin golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh melting, juicy. Has withstood temperature of 30 degrees below zero.

Bessemlanka. A Russian variety; very hardy; quality good, being tender and juicy.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a good variety for table or for market. Skin deep yellow, orange yellow in the sun, with a few patches and nettings of russet and many brown russet dots. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half-melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. Begins to bear at 3 years. Trees 10 years old will produce 10 bushels of fruit. As a fall Pear, there is no variety which has given such profitable returns. The Kieffer is very productive, and often the fruit has to be thinned early in the season to keep the limbs from breaking. The small Pears thus taken off can be ripened, and command fair prices.

It is not a good plan to plant a solid orchard of Kieffer, as the pollen does not properly fertilize. We would recommend every tenth row planted with varieties which blossom at the same time, such as Le Conte, Smith's Hybrid, Garber, etc.

We were among the first to offer, recommend and plant this valuable Pear, and can back all we have said. Have now planted 100 acres, and have trees large enough to produce 5 bushels of Pears without injury. We would have had 50,000 bushels the past season had we known as much about fertilization at the time they were planted as we do now. However, we have interspersed other varieties in our orchards and hope for better results in the future. As it was, we marketed 15,000 bushels of fine fruit, which sold from 50 cents to \$2 per bushel. This is equal to the interest on \$1,000 per acre, and yielded handsomer returns than any other crop, especially "wheat," during the past season.



Kieffer.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Buerre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting, buttery, fine-grained; vigorous; productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

Lawrence. Medium sized; light yellow, sugary; excellent, good quality; reliable, productive. An early winter bearer.

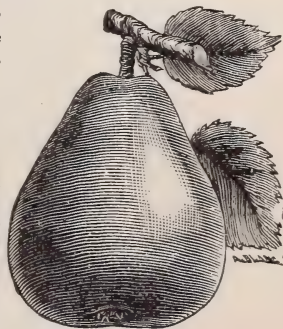
Vicar. Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

DWARF PEARS.

25 cts. each, \$20 per 100, \$150 per 1,000. Of dwarfs we can furnish the following: Kieffer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess.

✓ ANGEL PEAR.

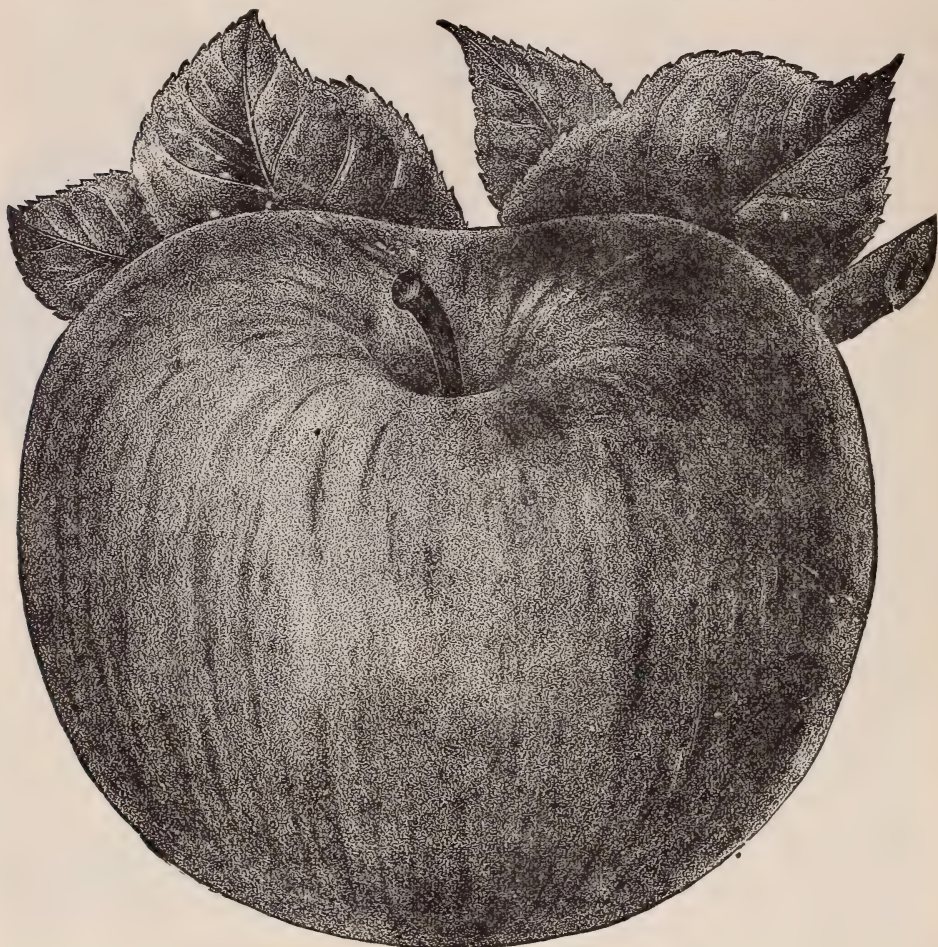
We offer a few cions of Angel Pear, 6 inches long, at \$6 per 100. We have had this sort planted out to fruit for several years, and so far have thought it not worth increasing. The Comet with us has proved earlier, more handsome, selling for more money in the market. It has also seemed less subject to blight.



Lawrence.



Dwarf Pear Tree.

*Garfield.*

APPLES.

NO farm is complete without an Apple orchard, even if it contain but a few trees, and one should be planted for home use, if not for market. As a rule the Apple tree is as hardy as most of our native forest trees, and any soil that will produce good crops of grain and potatoes will be found to be adapted to the growth of healthy and vigorous Apple trees. We think it pays to plant Apple trees. Plant 30 feet apart; 48 trees per acre. Apple orchards should be fertilized every year broadcast.

NEW VARIETIES.

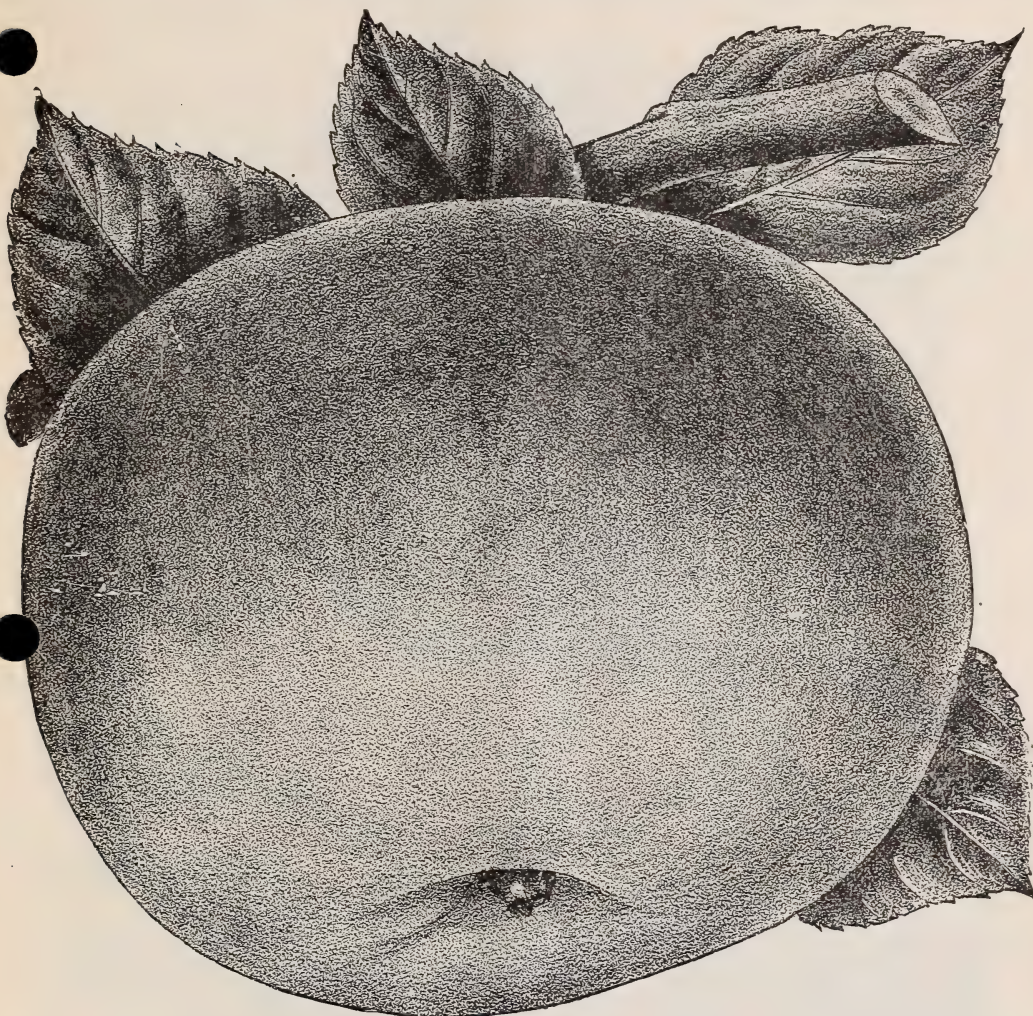
Starr. A new variety of great value. The tree is a good healthy grower, comes into fruiting young, is an abundant and annual bearer. Fruit large, pale green, frequently with blush. Early, from July to September. Good shipper. Quality good for eating and cooking. **1 year**, \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen; **2 years**, \$2 each, \$20 per dozen.

Paragon. Trees are vigorous, bearing young, productive. Fruit large, round, somewhat flattened. Color dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, juicy. Late keeper, rich and good. Valuable for market or home use. **1 year**, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen; **2 years**, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Flory or Winter Banana. Hardy; very attractive, golden yellow, with slight blush. Flavor resembles a banana; good cooking and eating Apple. Good keeper; bears young. **1 year**, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen; **2 years**, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Arkansas Black. A good variety, especially for market. Keeps in good condition a long time, and its handsome appearance enables it to sell readily. Medium size, dark red color and good quality. Vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Winter. **1 year**, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Garfield. This valuable new Apple originated in Ohio several years ago. Seedling of Rome Beauty. Fruit has a beautiful flushed cheek, blending into soft lemon yellow; good size and quality. Tree healthy and productive; good keeper. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

*Red Bietigheimer.***GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.****PRICES.**

2 years, 4 to 5 feet	12 cts. each, \$9 per 100, \$80 per 1,000.
2 years, 5 to 7 feet	15 " 12 " 100 "

SUMMER.

Yellow Transparent. Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Early.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; tender. Early.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender, sweet. Early.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; rather acid; very early. Good for cooking.

Hagloe. Large; mealy; early to medium; productive, profitable; good cooking Apple.

AUTUMN.

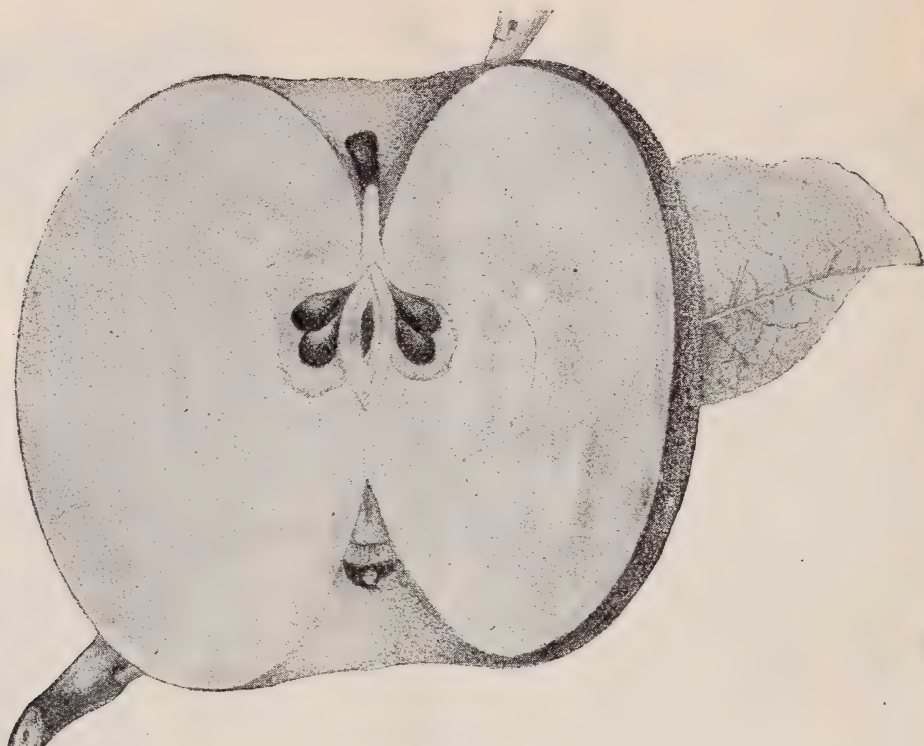
Duchess of Oldenburg. Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, subacid, rich. Mid-autumn.

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; bright red all over; rich, subacid, productive. One of the largest and handsomest of Apples.

Parry White. Medium; white, thin skin; profitable. Early autumn.

Orange Pippin. Good size; golden yellow; productive, profitable. Medium.

Maiden Blush. Large; beautiful blush cheek. Early autumn.

*York Imperial.*

Gravenstein. Large; yellow-striped, beautiful; tender; subacid; good bearer, and profitable market sort. Mid-autumn.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; tender, rich. Mid-autumn.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, rich; productive, popular.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome, striped; valuable late keeper; prolific; quality rather poor.

Fallawater. Large; greenish yellow; productive, good keeper; profitable. Reliable.

Gano. Attractive, flesh pale yellow; tender, mild, subacid; good keeper; annual bearer.

Newtown Pippin. Medium, greenish yellow; fine quality, and a good keeper; juicy, crisp, delicious flavor. Unreliable in some sections.

King of Tompkins County. Large; striped red and yellow; one of the best; profitable.

Northern Spy. Large; greenish yellow, striped red; juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower, great bearer. One of the finest late-keeping Apples.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good acid; productive, profitable.

Smith's Cider. Medium; greenish white, striped with red; productive, profitable, reliable.

Wealthy. Medium size; red, with white streaks; quality good; tree good grower, hardy, early bearer.

Rambo. Medium size; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a good grower; productive, profitable.

Grimes' Golden. Medium size; yellow; of high quality, rich, tender. Tree hardy and vigorous; very productive, profitable.

Cooper's Redling. Large; red, showy, crisp, rich, acid. Tree a good grower; productive, profitable; regular annual bearer; good keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large; pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable. Good for light soil.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, subacid; fine quality; very productive.

CRAB APPLES.

20 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; popular. October.

Transcendent. Large red; showy; excellent and very handsome. September and October.

Red Siberian. Small; tree a good grower, bears early; fruit yellow and red; handsome.

CHERRIES.

CHERRIES will thrive on most any soil not springy and wet. The trees, which are naturally hardy, the Heart and Bigarreau varieties being of rapid growth, and producing crops of splendid fruit, should be planted about 20 feet apart; very little pruning is necessary.

Mercer. A heart variety; very dark red and early; very productive, good grower and hardy; larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. Good shipper, and commands highest prices; does not rot. The introducers claim for this variety that it is the finest Heart Cherry they have ever seen, and decidedly different from anything before known. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

GENERAL LIST.

PRICES.

4 to 6 feet	25 cts. each, \$20 per 100, \$160 per 1,000.
3 to 4 feet	20 " 16 " 120 "

HEART AND BIGARREAU SWEET VARIETIES.

Black Tartarian. An old popular variety. Large; black, heart-shaped; tender, sweet, good. Early.

Governor Wood. Large, roundish, depressed at stem; yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. Early.

Ox Heart. Large, light with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Fruit very large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy, good flavor; excellent quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Midseason.

Yellow Spanish. Large; heart-shaped pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; fine quality. Tree vigorous, productive. Midseason.



Black Tartarian.

DUKE AND MORELLO SOUR VARIETIES.

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy, acid, sprightly. A very valuable variety on account of earliness and productiveness. It will hang a long time on the tree. Excellent for cooking and pies.

Olivet. A variety of French origin. Large, globular; deep red, glossy; tender, rich, subacid; good bearer.

Montmorency. Large; bright, shining red; acid, late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive.

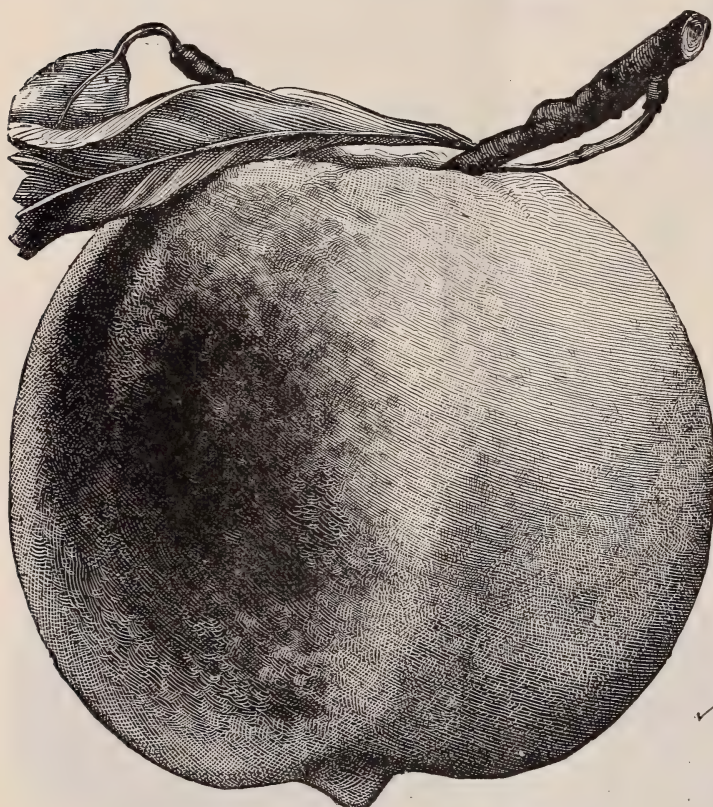
May Duke. Large; deep red; melting, juicy, rich; very fine; popular, productive, reliable.

PEACHES.

A SANDY loam, with a clay or gravelly subsoil, is the best ground for a successful Peach orchard, but any well drained land of moderate fertility is suitable. Plant 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees to the acre. The holes should be dug sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding, and the trees should be set to about the same depth they were in before transplanting. We are now making a specialty of raising Peach trees, and offer a splendid lot grown from natural seed, produced from Tennessee, grown on land never before occupied by Peach trees, healthy, vigorous, carefully budded, true to name. The varieties are given as nearly as possible in the order of ripening here.

PRICES.

2 to 3 feet	8 cts. each, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.
3 to 4 feet	10 " 6 " 50 "
4 to 6 feet	15 " 7 " 60 "



Crosby.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet, partial cling. Vigorous and productive. Extra early.

Amsden's June. Ripens with Alexander and almost identical with it, possible a little more highly flavored.

Waterloo. Large, very early and of good quality.

Troth's Early. Small; red; flesh white; quality good.

Mountain Rose. Large round; skin white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh slightly pink; juicy, subacid, good flavor. Freestone. A very profitable market sort.

Foster. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy, good flavor. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is a few days earlier. Freestone.

✓ **Champion.** A very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois being August 5. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. Its flavor is de-

licious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. It produced a full crop in 1890, when the fruit crop was a universal failure. During the winter of 1887-8, the Champion withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero, and produced an abundant crop the following season.

Crawford's Early. Very large, oblong; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; excellent flavor; productive, popular. Freestone.

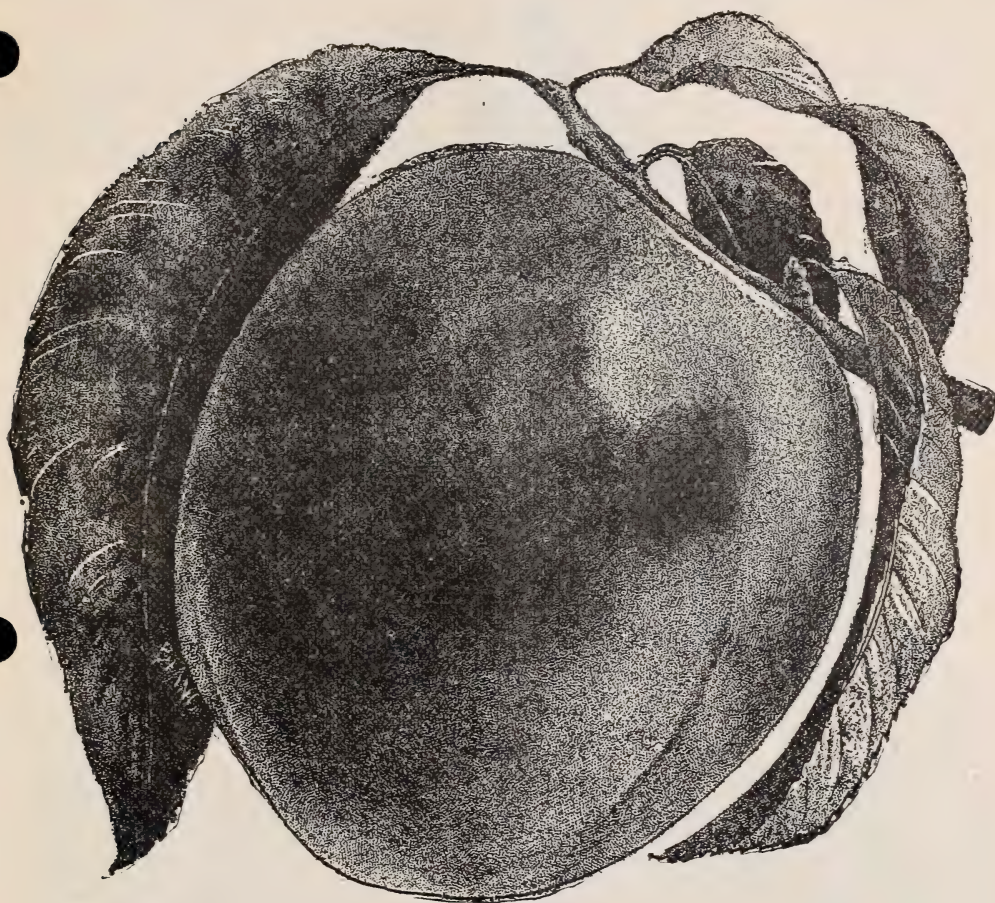
Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, but red at pit; tender, juicy, good flavor. One of the best. Popular, reliable. Freestone.

Crosby. The tree is low and spreading, willowy, capable of bearing weight of crop. It is exceedingly hardy and very productive, bears annually. Tree is dwarf in habit. Fruit is of medium size, round, slightly flattened; bright yellow, streaked with crimson; flesh yellow, with very small pit. The fact that it is perfectly hardy at its home in Connecticut is a great recommendation. Freestone.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit, good, rich, juicy, melting. Freestone.

Stump the World. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, quality very good. Very productive, profitable. Freestone.

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; good market variety. Tree vigorous and productive. A very popular sort. Freestone.

*Elberta Peach.*

- Ward's Late.** Large, white, with red cheek; flesh white; rich, good quality. Valuable for market. Resembles Oldmixon Free, but ripen nearly a month later.
- Chair's Choice.** Large, deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm; quality very fine. Productive, desirable.
- Globe.** Large, yellow, with red cheek; flavor first-class; vigorous and productive. Late.
- Fox Seedling.** Large, beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality good; good shipper; valuable for market.
- Elberta.** Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; quality excellent, juicy; good shipper. Profitable for market.
- Beer's Smock.** Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a regular and productive bearer. A profitable late market sort.
- Wonderful.** Large, rich yellow; largely covered with crimson; flesh yellow, rich and firm; very productive, good grower; a good keeper, very late. Freestone.
- Lovett's White.** A late white Peach, claimed to have all the merits of Late Heath Cling, with the additional one of being a perfect freestone; also a more abundant and regular bearer, more hardy and of better quality. Color creamy white. Season late. It has been thoroughly tested both at the north and south, and is a sure and abundant bearer, yielding annually in Massachusetts and Connecticut, in orchards where almost all other varieties fail.
- Ford's Late.** Large, white; flesh white; sweet, solid and fine texture. Very productive. Best results are obtained if trees and fruit are thinned.
- Levy's Late (Henrietta).** Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet; showy. Profitable as a late market sort. Cling.
- Late Heath Cling.** Large, white with delicate blush; flesh white, firm; good quality; valuable. Cling.
- Salway.** Large, yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow; quality fair; valuable for market.



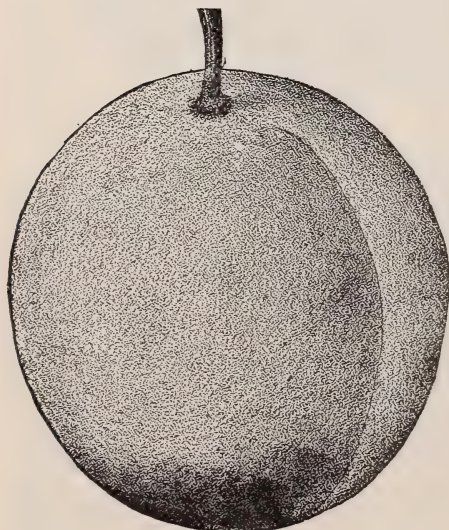
*Russian
Apricot Budd.*

APRICOTS.

THE Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with dark somewhat peach-like bark, and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh and large flat, smooth stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps of higher quality. The ideal soil for the Apricot seems to be one which is deep and dry, and of a loamy or gravelly character. The rolling loamy lands which are well adapted to apples seem to be well suited to the Apricot, if the exposure and location are right. The Apricot seems to be particularly impatient of wet feet, and I am inclined to regard many of the failures with these trees as due to retentive subsoils.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.



Nicholas.

Catherine. Early. Fruit small, slightly oblong, globular, deep rich orange, with dull red cheek; rather dry in flesh, quality fair. Freestone. Average fruits measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in circumference.

Budd. About the same as Catherine in season, oblong in shape, light orange in color, very faint blush. Flesh moderately juicy, with a sweet, peach flavor. Partial cling. Very good quality, but small.

Nicholas. A little later than Budd. Fruit larger and fairer than Budd, oblong, and more or less flattened; flesh juicy and sweet. Freestone.

Gibb. Three or four days later than Catherine, somewhat larger, oblong and flattened. Color light lemon or white yellow, with only a trace of color in cheek. Flesh juicy and tender, but lacking in flavor; somewhat acid. Freestone.

Alexis. A good cropper; fruit yellow with red cheek; large, rich, luscious.

Alexander. About a week later than Catherine and Budd. Fruit small, oblong and flattened, orange-yellow, with faint blush; flesh firm and rather coarse.

JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan Apricots are said to excel American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardiness and quality. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Hubbard. Large, yellow, prolific.

Gold Dust. Large, yellow, very good.

Bengoume. Very large, yellow, beautiful.

NECTARINES.

Culture same as for the peach. The, fruit having a smooth skin, is liable to the attacks of curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

E. Newington. Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good; rich flavor. Clingstone. Early autumn.

Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green, high flavored. Free. Late summer.

QUINCES.

QUINCES are easily grown, and will thrive best on good, rich, moist land. Fertilize freely. A peck of leeches ashes heaped around the trees is a valuable assistant in preventing borers from injuring the roots. Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre. They should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

PRICE.

4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100, \$150 per 1,000.

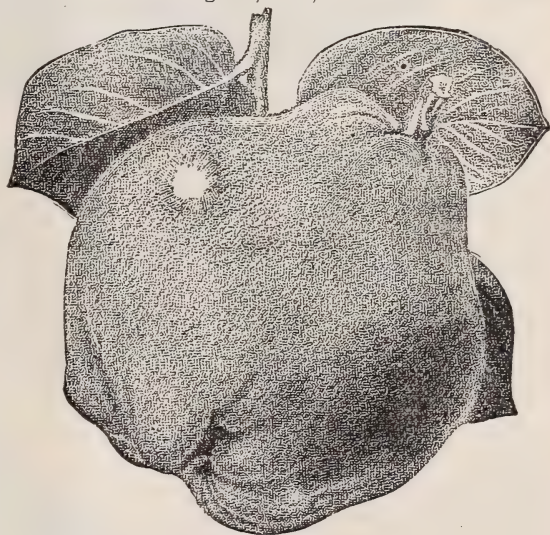
3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1,000.

Champion. Hardy, prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow, tender; excellent for cooking.

Meech's Prolific. Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy; good for cooking.

Orange. Large, golden yellow; good quality, profitable.

Rae's Mammoth. Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.



Champion.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

The Kaki or Japanese Persimmon is especially adapted to the cotton belts of the southern states. It is hardy here in New Jersey, but will not thrive much further north. Bears early, and is wonderfully fertile. In fact its over-bearing must be checked or the tree will be very dwarf. Fruit is bright orange red. It colors when about half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until frost appears. It is very vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. For market, this delicious fruit has the merit of shipping well and keeping long, if picked before frost, although the flavor will not be quite so fine. Wherever it is known it meets ready sale. 30c. each, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

AMERICAN SEEDLINGS.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

PLUMS.

PLUM-GROWING is looking up. For many years this branch of agriculture had been practically abandoned in many places where Plums had formerly been largely



BURBANK

grown, owing in the main to ravages of black-knot and curculio. But Plums are now coming to the front. Japan Plums are being studied, and some of them are very promising. They are especially vigorous growers, and begin bearing young—two important points in their favor. The curculio has a much less effect upon them, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub. One-year-old trees but 2 feet high are sometimes white with bloom, and set heavily with fine, large Plums. On a 1-year-old tree in a nursery at Geneva, a branch 18 inches long produced 40 perfect specimens of Burbank. The fruit is large, showy, beautiful; very juicy and of a delicious sweetness; considered as good as peaches to eat from the tree, and for canning they are of the greatest excellence. As a class, the

Japanese Plums are long keepers. Even when they are fully colored and grown, and are fit to eat, some varieties will keep nearly two weeks, and most of them will keep a week; and some, if not all of the varieties ripen up well if picked rather green, after the manner of a pear, although they may suffer in quality from such treatment.

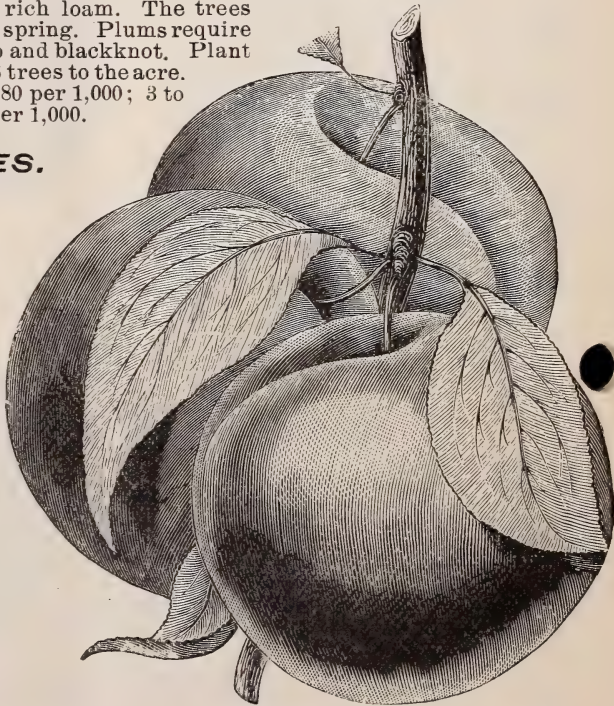
The best soil for the Plum is a rich loam. The trees should be thinned out somewhat each spring. Plums require little care except to prevent curculio and black-knot. Plant in orchard 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees to the acre. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100, \$180 per 1,000; 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$18 per 100, \$150 per 1,000.

JAPAN VARIETIES.

Abundance (Yellow-Fleshed Botan).

Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red, nearly blushed on the exposed side; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality when well ripened. A strong-growing, upright tree, with narrow leaves and a tendency to overbear. Best known of all Japanese Plums in the north, and its popularity is deserved.

Burbank. Medium, to rather large upon thinned trees, roundish conical in form, the point generally blunt; ground color orange-yellow, rather thinly overlaid with red and showing many yellow dots, in the sun becoming rather dense red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. From 2 to 4 weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive. One of the best of the Japans.



Abundance.

Willard. A variety of great merit on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit of medium size, round; dark red, splashed with yellow; quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet. Does not adhere to stone. The Willard is highly praised by leading agriculturists as being one of the best Plums of its class. 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

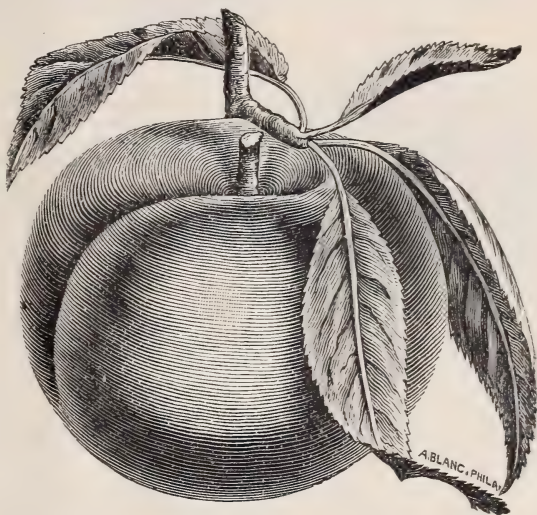
Satsuma. Size medium to rather large, broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep; color very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, rather coarse and acid, fair to good in quality, tightly clinging to the pit; midseason, productive.

Kelsey Japan. A good grower, and free from disease. Fruit large, greenish yellow, solid, rich and juicy. Valuable for canning or evaporating. Season, July to August.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum.

Fruit large, flattened, flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm; an excellent fruit.

Ogon. Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good, freestone. Tree of vigorous growth.



Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Spaulding. Here we have another Plum which claims to be curculio proof. The tree is a thrifty grower, with rich, dark foliage. The fruit is large, of yellowish green color; flesh pale yellow, very firm and sweet; stone small, and parts readily from the flesh. Most excellent for canning. Ripens middle of August.

Shipper's Pride. Productive; fruit large, good quality; a good shipper.

Wild Goose. Large; bright red; juicy, sweet, good quality; very showy, profitable. Season, middle of June.

German Prune. Fruit oval in shape, nearly 2 inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree, and is firm and sweet.

Lombard. Very productive and most reliable for market. Color violet-red, medium size, juicy and good. Adheres to stone.

THE TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.

(*Citrus Trifoliata*.)

A NEW hardy Orange. This is the most hardy Orange, being adapted to our cooler as well as the warmer climates. Its leaves are a beautiful glossy green, of a trifoliate nature. It has a blossom more fragrant than any other Orange blossom, rather smaller, and bears profusely small fruit of a bright orange-red color, which, however, is not suitable for eating. It is a dwarf tree, with symmetrical growth, suitable for pot-culture or for the lawn. This tree, covered with an abundance of fragrant blossoms in early spring and summer, afterwards with small, bright fruit, is a pleasing sight; a great addition to the lawn. 10 cts. each, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.



Russian Mulberry.

MULBERRIES.

Downing. Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about four or five years of age. Bears for three months; fruit large and of good quality. Leaves excellent for silk-worms.

4 to 6 feet . . . 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.
3 to 4 feet . . . 25 " " \$2.50 " \$15 "

Russian. Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade tree. Fruit rather small.

4 to 6 feet . . . 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.
3 to 4 feet . . . 15 " " \$1.50 " \$10 "

Nut Trees.

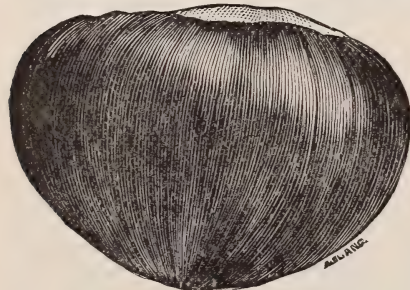
THE growing of nut trees is not only a pleasant occupation, but if intelligently and persistently followed is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. It was a wise man who said, "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping." A few days devoted to planting nut trees would add many a dollar in value in improving the surroundings, the comforts and pleasures of home. The present mode of farming demands a change, in cultivating less land, and doing it better. More attention has been given lately to the culture of nuts than heretofore. Whereas formerly a farmer possessed one or two nut trees on a poor piece of land in some out-of-the-way corner, now farmers and fruit-growers give their best soil to the culture of nuts, and reap handsome returns. We think so highly of the culture of nut trees that we have recently purchased several acres of land, which we are devoting entirely to the culture of chestnuts. There is a prejudice among some people against planting nut trees. They think it pays better to plant the nuts themselves. This was true several years ago, when the nurseryman procured his trees from the forest, where the roots were poor from being crowded and receiving no care; but now the nut tree has as much importance and receives as much care as anything in the nursery, and we say, "Plant nut trees."

CHESTNUT.



Numbo. ½ size.

Paragon. Hardy, productive; large, fine quality, as its name indicates. Grafted, \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen.



Spanish.

✓ **Numbo.** Early; ripens usually before frost. Nuts large, of good quality. Hardy, productive; although a European variety, it is well adapted to our climate. Grafted trees, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

American Sweet. This is a native American forest tree. Its growth is symmetrical, and it makes a beautiful shade tree; it is often planted along drives. The nut is sweet and of fine flavor. 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100. 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

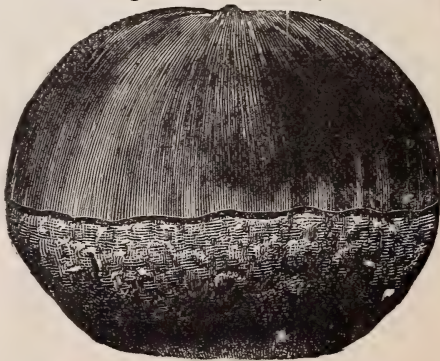


Paragon.

Spanish. A handsome, rapid-growing ornamental tree, which bears abundantly large nuts. Profitable for market. Not of sweet as the American, but their size commands ready sale for them. 20 cts. each \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

JAPAN CHESTNUT.

✓ **Japan Mammoth.** This is the largest Chestnut brought to our notice, and among the most productive. It begins to bear when only 2 or 3 years of age, nuts measuring 4 to 6 inches in circumference and bearing from 3 to 7 nuts, in one bur.



Japan Mammoth.

It is very early, and does not require frost to open the burs. Thus early, it commands fancy prices in the markets. It is covered with a bitter skin, which should be removed when eaten raw, and the nut will be as good as ordinary Chestnuts. The bitterness, however, disappears when the nuts are boiled. Many persons are planting this nut exclusively for profit, and every farmer should have some. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100; 2 years, 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100; Grafted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

✓ **Advance.** This Chestnut ripens among the first, comes into bearing when only 2 or 3 years old, and is very productive; 2 or 3 large nuts to the bur. Dark in color, smooth and handsome. Ripens Sept. 15. \$3 each, grafted.

Early Reliance. Tree of low, dwarf, spreading habit, and beginning to bear immediately—1 year grafts being frequently loaded. Nut large, 3 to 5 in a bur; tree very productive; nuts smooth, bright and uniform. Ripens September 18 to 20. \$3 each, grafted.

✓ **Success.** This is the largest in size of any of these Japan Chestnuts. Tree an upright, vigorous grower; very productive. Ripens September 20 to 23. \$3 each, grafted

SHELLBARKS.

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree; nut sweet, excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

PECANS.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and large an income after

they attain bearing age, which is at 6 or 8 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich, alluvial soils produce larger crops. Nuts may be planted in the place where the trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers, of Louisiana, advise raising the trees in the nursery one or two years before planting in the orchard.

In growth, the Pecan is symmetrical; it is valuable as a shade tree, retaining its light green foliage until late in the fall. It produces sweet, oblong, thin-shelled nuts in great abundance. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

WALNUTS.

Japan. A very hardy variety, found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan. Its foliage is handsome, the leaves being large, hence is a good shade tree, producing nuts abundantly, the shell of which is not so thick as that of the American Walnut, but thicker than that of the English Walnut. Nut sweet,

Early Reliance Chestnut.

good quality; somewhat resembles a butternut. Bears young and is quite regular. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 years, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

American. This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

English. Can be grown as far north as New York.

The tree is of lofty growth, and produces a large, thin-shelled, delicious nut. No one should be without an English Walnut tree. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 2 years, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Persian. Claimed to be very hardy, enduring zero weather; a vigorous grower, and fruits young; does not leaf or blossom until late in the spring, thereby escaping late frosts. The nuts grow in clusters, and are large, meaty, full kernels and of fine flavor. Shell thin; can be broken with the fingers, though it will not break in moving; valuable. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 years, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

FILBERT. (HAZELNUT).

Of easy culture, dwarf, hardy; good cropper. Every one should have Filberts.

Common English. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

✓ **Kentish Cob.** One of the largest and finest of Filberts; meaty, and of excellent quality. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

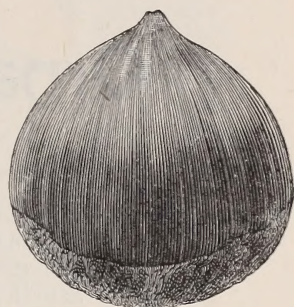
ALMONDS.

Hard-Shell. Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Tree a good cropper. The shell cracks when the fruit ripens, and the kernel drops out. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

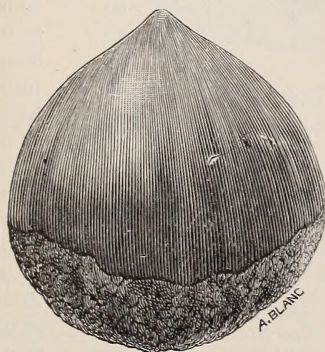
Soft, or Paper-Shell. This is the Almond of commerce, and although more highly flavored and of better quality than the hard-shell, is not so hardy. Kernels sweet and good. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

BUTTERNUTS.

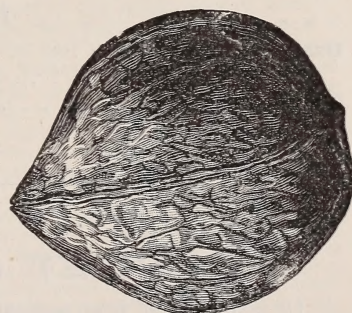
Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental. Bears young; productive. Nuts are longer than the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.



Advance Chestnut.



Early Reliance Chestnut.



Japan Walnut.

Ornamental Trees.

		Each	100
Poplar, Carolina,	6 to 8 feet	\$40 per 1,000 . . \$0 08	\$6 00
"	" 8 to 10 feet	90 per 1,000 . . 15	12 00
"	" 10 to 12 feet	120 per 1,000 . . 20	15 00
"	" 12 to 15 feet	150 per 1,000 . . 25	20 00
Maple, Silver,	6 to 8 feet	15	10 00
"	" 8 to 10 feet	30	20 00
"	" 10 to 12 feet	40	30 00
"	Sugar, 6 to 8 feet	40	30 00
"	" 8 to 10 feet	50	40 00
"	" 10 to 12 feet	60	50 00
"	Norway, 6 to 8 feet	40	30 00
"	" 8 to 10 feet	50	40 00
"	" 10 to 12 feet	75	65 00
Hemlock,	2 to 3 feet	25	15 00
"	3 to 4 feet	35	25 00
Norway Spruce,	2 to 3 feet	25	20 00
"	" 3 to 4 feet	40	30 00
Irish Juniper,	2 to 3 feet	35	25 00
"	" 3 to 4 feet	40	30 00
New American Weeping Willow,	6 to 7 feet	60	45 00
American Arbor-vitæ,	2 to 3 feet	20	15 00
"	" 3 to 4 feet	30	25 00
Kilmarnock Willow,	5 to 6 feet	50	40 00

HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange,	1 year	\$3 per 1,000
"	" 2 years	4 "
California Privet	. . . . .	\$5 per 100, . 40 "

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER.

Crimson clover is an annual, with beautiful scarlet blossoms. Seed sown in July, August or September will mature a crop of seed the first week in June. It is a rank grower; stools to an unusual degree; when opportunity offers, attains oftentimes to a height of 2 feet; roots to a depth of 1 to 2 feet, even in unfavorable soil. It does not require petting of any sort; can be grown on any soil. It will yield 8 tons of green fodder per acre if cut between the 5th and 10th of May, and for silage, hay, or when plowed under for green manure, compares well with any leguminous crop. It is a fine thing to plant in orchards to eradicate weeds, as it is such a rank grower that weeds do not have room to grow. It serves as a protection for falling fruit, and is a saving of expense in the cultivation of orchards. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and is used for soiling, and plowing down in the place of rye; is useful in binding drift soils, and for preventing washing on hillsides. 25 cts. per pint, 45 cts. per quart, postpaid, by mail; \$1.40 per peck, \$5 per bushel, by express. Low prices quoted on large lots.



PURE JERSEY RED SWINE.

IN OFFERING these Burlington County JERSEY-REDS to pork raisers in all parts of our extended country, we do so with the full assurance that they are superior to any other breed, when bred pure, and will improve any other breed with which they are crossed. This breed of swine, sometimes called Durocs, vary somewhat in color from light sandy to dark red; are very hardy; pigs grow very fast when young, and will fatten at any age.

For years the New Jersey breeders have striven to produce the heaviest hogs in the United States, and they have succeeded. Whole litters of pigs have been fattened by them which, at 1½ years of age, have averaged, dressed, 700 to 800 pounds, and there are accounts of weights reaching even 1,000 pounds; and when 2 years old going up to 1,200 and 1,300. They have well earned the reputation of champion breeders of big weights.

Jersey Red sows have large litters. Young sows from 7 to 10 pigs, and old sows from 10 to 18; 12 and 14 strong pigs at one litter is not at all uncommon. No breed has stronger pigs at birth, and it is very doubtful if any have pigs as strong. No help is required when pigging, either for the sow or pigs. The pigs are always strong and active, because the parents are invigorated with strong blood and excellent constitutions. The little pigs possess so much vigor and the sows are so quiet that the loss of pigs is very small. They are not so subject to thumps as the more inactive of pigs with feeble circulation. They are docile and easily confined—the lopped ears contributing to quiet habits.

As foragers they excel all other breeds, and it is because of the utter lack of feebleness on their part. A strong constitution is the foundation for a strong appetite, and a good appetite is naturally the outgrowth of good digestion and power of assimilation. These favorable conditions are found in these hogs in a marked degree, which makes them less liable to diseases, and they are the swine that can be made to utilize the cheaper and coarser foods. They will make a good growth on pasture and vegetables.

Improvement in the quality of pork is necessary to meet a coming demand in the public taste, and it lies in the pasture lot and vegetable field, rather than in the corn-crib. Their meat is firm, and cuts to the best advantage with little waste. They are most emphatically the breed for lean meat.

A few lines from an article in the *Country Gentleman* are expressive:

"JERSEY RED SWINE.—Being a producer as well as a packer of hogs, I am led to contribute some items of general interest to the business. I claim that Burlington county, N. J., is the banner county of the world, both as to round lots of hogs of the greatest weight and as to pounds of pork to the acreage of the county. The predominant swine as Jersey Reds. A few of our amateur farmers (myself included) are experimenting with the fancy black breeds, but are not ready yet to astonish anyone with figures. Those who are seriously and solemnly engaged in farming for a living stick to the Reds, which have of late years been greatly improved, until now it is claimed that in form and neatness they are equal to any; in constitution much more hardy than any other breed, and capable of taking on fat to the extent of 800 to 900 pounds live weight—several pens having reached this weight this season."—*Cor. of Country Gent.*

One farmer raised and slaughtered, during a period of 16 years, 463 hogs about 21 months old, that averaged 538 pounds, dressed. One crop of 18, about same age, averaged 728 pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs 9 months old dressed 300 to 375 pounds average.

Prices:—Boxed and delivered to express office, with food for journey, guaranteed pure blood, first class, and to arrive safely.

Single pig, 9 weeks old	.....	\$6 00, pair (not akin)	.....	\$12 00
" 3 months old	.....	10 00, " "	.....	18 00
" 4 "	.....	12 00, " "	.....	22 00
" 5 "	.....	14 00, " "	.....	25 00
" 6 "	.....	20 00, " "	.....	35 00

Young sows, bred, \$20 to \$25 each.

Boars fit for service, 5 to 6 months old, \$20 to \$25 each.

TERM CASH.—Money may be sent by Draft, Certified Check, P. O. Money-order or Registered Letter. Address

ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

